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'TWIXT ONE AND SIX.

BRISCOE'S RAISED CHECK ON TRIAL.

An Old Commercial Scandal Called up in Court—Briscoe's Version of the Chequered Check—Mr. McGuire's Recollection Antagonizes Briscoe's Memory, Etc.

One of the most interesting trials of the year was commenced in the city court of Atlanta yesterday morning. It is the case in which the state of Georgia is plaintiff and the defendants are John T. McGuire, a well-known provision broker of this city, and the Citizens' Bank of Georgia. The suit is to recover $6,000, and is based upon

THE FAMOUS RAISED CHECK

discounted at the Bank of the State of Georgia, after having been, apparently, drawn by McGuire and certified as "good" by Perino Brown, cashier of the Citizens' Bank. It will be recalled that less than two years ago an immense sensation was created in this community when the check was presented to the Citizens' Bank for payment and such payment was refused upon the ground that the check was originally drawn for $1,000 and had been raised from that sum to $6,000. Rumors of all kinds filled the air, and the transaction was involved in a seeming mystery to which no clue was obtainable at the time. Column after column of rumors and conjecture were published, and "cards" and "statements" were published by all the interested parties. The affair was a nine days' wonder, and was discussed in all circles of the city. An indictment was found against Briscoe for "raising" the check, and the controversy between the bank and McGuire took shape in the suit which has just come to trial.

It is neither pertinent nor necessary to recapitulate the succession of episodes in the transaction as understood when it was first blown upon the community, as the facts will sufficiently appear in the abstract of the testimony as we publish it.

POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

The relations of the parties in the affair, as developed in this suit, are the same as in the controversy as it came before the public. The Bank of the State of Georgia sues upon the check as a bona fide check for $6,000, discounted by them for value received and held upon the certification of the Citizen's Bank. Mr. Briscoe is absent in New York, where he has been for many months, but his friends, as well as himself, contend for the genuineness of the check, and are arrayed upon the side of the plaintiff. The maker, Mr. McGuire, alleges that the check as drawn was only for $1,000, and that it was "raised" to $6,000 after he signed and indorsed it, and Mr. Brown, of the Citizens' Bank, alleges that he certified it as a $1,000 check and that it was "raised" to $6,000 after such certification. They depend upon this plea and acknowledged liability only to the extent of the alleged $1,000. The issue is to determine the genuineness of the check for $6,000 and the liability of Mr. McGuire as maker and the Citizens' Bank as certifier.

THE DISPUTED CHECK

is the pivotal paper in the case, and upon it will be centered the chief attention of the public. At the time the forgery was made known there was great interest to ascertain the process by which the check could have been so skilfully altered from $1,000 to $6,000 as to deceive the bank officials and raise the serious question as to whether it had, in truth, been "raised" at all. The check is a lithographed one in green, and as it stands reads:

ATLANTA, GA., March 28th, 1877.

CITIZENS' BANK OF GEORGIA:

Thirty days after date, no grace, PAY TO order of myself OR ORDER SIX thousand DOLLARS.

$6,000. Jno. T. McGuire.

(The words in the above that are printed in capital and small capital letters are in the printed form. The other words and figures are written in.)

The check is indorsed on the back by "Jno. T. McGuire," and is certified: "Good April 28, 1877.—Perino Brown, cashier." Entry of protest for non-payment, April 23, 1877, is also made by W. W. Bell, N. P.

BRISCOE'S TESTIMONY.

The interrogatories and cross-questions propounded to Benjamin W. Briscoe were offered by the plaintiff and objected to by the defendants up on the ground that they were not taken on a legal cause shown. The defense insisted that as Briscoe swore that Atlanta was his residence and he had never abandoned it as such, and no proper allegation within the code had been made by the plaintiff as a cause for taking Briscoe's testimony by deposition, said testimony should not be received. After argument the objection was overruled.

The defense then made tender in court of the $1,000 confessed to be due upon the contested check. Mr. Perino Brown brought out a crisp, $1,000 greenback, but the plaintiffs did not give it that attention which its worth apparently merited.

The deposition of Briscoe was then read to the jury by Judge McCay. The witness identified the copy of the check as to his memory. He then gave a full history of the transaction from his standpoint, saying that on the 28th of November, 1876, a check was drawn by McGuire, and indorsed by McGuire, upon the Citizens' Bank for $6,000; that it was certified to by Perino Brown, cashier of the Citizens' Bank. It was due ninety days after date, and he, Briscoe, carried it to the Bank of the State of Georgia and had it there discounted, he receiving for it money to the amount of $5,000, less $240 discount and $100 that he previously owed the bank, and a draft on New York for $5,000 payable to the order of James Bank. Just before the check became due he went and replaced it with another one drawn by McGuire and indorsed by him, certified to by Brown, and for a like amount at thirty days. He returned the old check, cancelling the part containing Brown's name in his presence and the part with McGuire's name also cancelled in McGuire's presence. So with the second check. They were for $6,000 and the first one was certified by Brown upon an agreement that he was to pay Brown from the proceeds $2,500 that he then owed him. Brown also said to witness that he, Brown, was in a tight place and might want him, witness, to hypothecate a check for him for a few thousand dollars for a few days. He paid Brown $2,500 out of the proceeds of the check and paid McGuire $1,350, probably the same day. He paid some small debts of his own with part of the balance.

"THE CHECK NEVER WAS RAISED."

Witness was present in Atlanta on the day the check was presented and protested for non-payment. Was here the next five or six days after. Did not conceal himself. Does not know that Mr. Coker procured a warrant for his arrest, and did not go to Coker and tell him that he dared not prosecute him. Never had anything to say to Coker about it.

Does not know that Coker became at once his defender, supressing the warrant and writing cards for the papers in his, Briscoe's, defense. Knows of no money paid to, or settlement on account of this check with Coker, by witness or his friends. Witness is under indictment, he believes, for raising this check. He is in New York and cannot come to Atlanta to stand his trial in April for want of funds to pay the cost of his defense. Means to do so when he gets the money. Is agent for a railroad in South America and gets a salary of $125 per month. These, with other statements not necessary to repeat here, are the deposition made by Mr. Briscoe.

The check and certificate of protest were introduced, and the check read to the jury, whereupon the case for the plaintiff was announced closed.

MCGUIRE'S SIDE OF THE AFFAIR.

Mr. John T. McGuire, the drawer of the check, was the first witness, he being one of the defendants. He testified in substance:

He identified his signature to the check, and stated that the words "thirty days after date, no grace," and "pay to the order of myself," as being in the handwriting of Briscoe. Has seen a great deal of his handwriting and is familiar with it. When he (witness) signed the check it was a $1,000 check, and now it is a $6,000 check. When he signed it, it was a sight check—now it is a time check. "Thirty days after date, no grace," has been added, and it has been made "six" instead of "one" in both the words and numerals. It was given about the date it purports, he kept no record of it. He regarded Mr. Briscoe as a very fine penman. In the course of his acquaintance with Mr. Briscoe he had often loaned Briscoe money; as much, upon one occasion, as $4,000. Took no note, check, or other writing to evidence the debt. In April, 1876, witnesses wanted about $1,000, and went to Briscoe for it. Briscoe didn't have it, but told witness to give his check for it and he, Briscoe, could arrange it. He gave his check on John H. James for $1,000. It was a sight check. Briscoe got the money on it for him. Some days after Briscoe came and said he was going to New York and would like to have the $1,000. [Witness went on to state some other transaction, which was ruled out.] In the meantime the check for $1,000 which witness gave Briscoe on which to borrow the first $1,000 remained in the Citizens' Bank while Briscoe was in New York. When Briscoe came back he proffered to reloan witness the thousand dollars. Witness needed the money and gave Briscoe his check on the Citizens' Bank for $1,000. Briscoe that evening gave witness $1,350. He had said he would let witness have more than the $1,000 if he could raise it. Thinks Briscoe left that night for Florida. Sometime after he came and got another check with which to take up the first one. This second was also a check for $1,000 on the Citizens' Bank. Is was a sight check also. Kept no record of the dates, as it was a matter of accommodation. Sometime after he came again for th rd check to take up the second. At those times he would bring the half of check bearing witnesses' name, but with no figures or writing on it. They were on the other end. These ends were destroyed. Witness thought he had a $1,000 check out until he was called in by Coker and Bell and asked if he signed this $6,000 check. Witness replied that it was his signature but when it was signed it was a $1,000 check. At the time of this transaction witness was not worth much; had no property. It was in 1874 and 1875 that he loaned money to Briscoe, as much as $4,000 at one time. At the time of this last transaction does not know what property Briscoe had. No changes were made in this check in my presence or by my consent.

A SEARCHING CROSS-EXAMINATION

of the witness was then conducted by Judge John L. Hopkins, the details of which are too voluminous for repetition here. Witness and Briscoe became acquainted in 1871-2. They were intimate, personal friends; great confidence existed between them. Remembers when West, Edwards & Co. failed. Briscoe was put in prison in New York; he was in bankruptcy. Witness during that time, October, 1876, indorsed note of $1,000 for Briscoe and took a mortgage on property of Judge Hammock. The paper belonged to Bell's bank. The money was furnished by the State Saving's Bank. Gave his check for other other supis on Briscoe's account about the same time. Prior to the time of drawing this November check for $1,000 the Citizens' bank held his check on James for $1,000 drawn for his benefit and discounted by Briscoe. It was drawn in May before Briscoe went to New York. That check was never presented to James. It was held by the Citizens' bank until Briscoe came back from New York. Briscoe brought it back to me. I had paid him back the thousand dollars before he went to New York. It was brought back after the November check was made. Briscoe was then in bankruptcy, and had just returned from the debtor's prison in New York. At that time witness was pressed for money. Considered what Briscoe did for him as a great favor. At the time witness had no money on deposit with the Citizens' bank; only the slight check on James. Had nothing there on February 23d, 1877, that witness had put there himself. Does not know that he had anything on deposit there. It was between November 28th, 1876, and February 23d, 1877, that the old James check was given up to witness by Briscoe. On November 28th that was only thing with which witness was connected that was on deposit there. Witness put nothing on deposit there between that time and February 23d, 1877. Does not know that the bank held that check as an evidence of indebtedness against witness; supposed it was against Briscoe. Witness had liquidated that debt with Briscoe. (Witness here produced some checks, among them four $1,000 checks which he had at times let Briscoe have.) Witness was interrogated as to certain statements made in a card published by him in THE CONSTITUTION on or about May 1st, 1877. As to the James check, he owed Briscoe and Briscoe owed the bank. He paid Briscoe. Never agreed that that check should remain with the Citizens' Bank as a deposit to meet this November check. Simply asked Mr. Brown to let it stay there. It was there in the spirit of a deposit. That was before Briscoe returned. He told Brown to keep it because he, witness, might want to use $1,000 again and it would not be necessary to make a new check. That check was returned by Briscoe and was destroyed as it was an irregular check. Witness explained how the torn ends of the checks were presented to him by Briscoe. He examined his signature and then tore them up. That occurred at each renewal. The original check was for witness' benefit; the other two for Briscoe's. Witness paid back the $1,350 in various ways; paid it in checks on his bank, which were paid and returned to him. Thinks he paid it back before the first renewal. Is sure he read the first check when he signed it. Never told Judge Hammock next day that he had signed a check for Briscoe without looking at the amount. Did not sign any such check. Could not have made such a statement. Does not know that words in the other checks were in like places as they are in the one in suit.

WHAT THE BANK DID.

Judge Perino Brown, now president, but then cashier, of the Citizens' Bank, was called for the defense.

He testified that the check in suit when certified by him was a sight check for $1,000, and had since been changed to a time check for $6,000, by writing on it "thirty days after date, no grace," and by changing the word "one" to "six," and the figure "1" to a "6." The words "Good on April 23d, 1877" were added over his signature. He only put his name: "Perino Brown, cashier." This was the third check of $1,000 that he had certified. Mr. Briscoe came in to have it renewed. The 23d of February, and brought a new check signed and indorsed by McGuire, and I certified it and he took up the other check. He brought the other check and tore it half in two, and took the half with my name on it and tore it up, and said he would take the other half to John to show him that he had taken it up. The same thing occurred at the second renewal. McGuire was not there either time. It was at my desk in the back office of the old bank. About as much light there as we have here. I was to receive no benefit from it. He came in and said he had to raise $1,000 that day to pay at Bell's bank; that he was expecting money from Nicholls at Jacksonville, and asked if I would cash McGuire's check for $1,000 and hold it a few days. I said I would and he went and got it. I was going to give him the money, but he said to certify it, as that would do quite as well. We never certify time checks. I certified this one and it was a sight check. They are certified as a matter of convenience. I had for security McGuire's sight check on John H. James in case I had to pay the certified check. He (Briscoe) had raised $1,000 on it in April and had paid it in May, I think. He told me to keep it as he might want to raise more money. It was the basis of this certification. McGuire often accommodated him that way. When Briscoe paid me the $2,500 sometime in December he took it up and left $1,000 to pay this check. I gave him the check and put the money in an envelope. That is the last money I passed out of my possession. Before that I had no security except the check on James; after that I had the money. When I speak of myself I mean the bank. At that time I was not a rich man, but I was easy. I was in no close place for money and was in a position to get it better than to do so from Briscoe. As to my telling him that I might want him to hypothecate a check for me for a few thousand dollars for a few days, there is not a word of it true. No days, there is not a word of it true. No statement he makes there of that character is true.

Judge Hopkins proceeded to cross-examine Judge Brown in the most rigid manner, and was thus proceeding at the time of the adjournment of the court. This examination brings out some of the heretofore unknown links in the transaction, and when completed will be of great interest to those who have followed the history of the case. Judge Brown will testify further this morning.

The case is attended by a few of the interested parties and is not developing any considerable curiosity upon the part of the public. The inclement weather of yesterday kept the court-room chilly with its emptiness.

Messrs. McCay & Trippe and Hopkins & Glenn appear for the plaintiff bank. Messrs. Julius L. Brown, Colonel N. J. Hammond and Judge Pendleton for the defendants.

Court adjourned until 9 a. m. to-day, when the testimony will be resumed.

ALAS FOR ALASKA!

THE LAND OF ICE IN COMMOTION.

Two Natives Murder a White Man, which Gives Rise to Fears of an Esquimaux Disturbance—The People Armed and Awaiting the Anticipated Attack.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—A dispatch from Victoria says the steamship California left Sitka February 10th and arrived at Esquimalt on February 14th. There was much excitement in Sitka when she left, the Indians having threatened to annihilate the whites. The citizens were armed and awaiting their attack. The two Indians who murdered James Brown confessed their guilt and were surrendered to the collector. They are now on board the California en route to Portland to be turned over to the United States district attorney to await the action of the authorities at Washington. Three families came down on the steamer, fleeing from danger. The storekeepers were preparing to leave by the next steamer. Father Metropolsky and his congregation, in conjunction with the American citizens of Sitka, had petitioned the commander of her majesty's man-of-war, lying at Esquimalt, to come to their immediate aid, being fearful that they cannot allay the disturbances before the United States government can send assistance. It is rumored that Cutting & Company's cannery, situated about four miles from Sitka, has been sacked and burned. No reliance is placed on the rumor because the company have Indians in their employ who seem to be peaceably inclined.

The collector of Alaska has telegraphed to Secretary Sherman for aid. The Indians threaten to kill two white men in retaliation for the two prisoners held.

The night before the steamer arrived, an alarm was given by some nervous person that the Indians were preparing for an attack, and the greatest consternation prevailed among the whites. The people barred their doors and stood ready for action. The priest's house was crowded with terror-stricken women and children, who could not be induced to return to their homes till daylight. The steamer's arrival created more confidence, but fear began to gain ground before her departure. The whites are well organized, and in case they cannot conciliate the Indians, will make a desperate fight.

James Brown was murdered in his cabin while asleep. He was hacked to pieces with an ax and his remains thrown into the ocean. Plunder was the incentive to the deed, and much of his property was found in the possession of the murderers.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 18.—A Victoria dispatch says her majesty's steamer, Osprey, four guns, is taking coal and ammunition, under orders for Sitka, in response to the appeal of citizens there. She sails to-night.

The situation in Alaska is regarded here as critical. The action of the authorities in leaving the territory undefended is much commented on.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Trade Troubles in England—The Cattle Disease—Anticipated Famine in Calcutta.

LONDON, February 17.—The Augusburger Allegemine Zeitung reports that a panic prevails at Revel in consequence of the failure of the mercantile house of Eggers & Co., with liabilities of a million silver roubles.

Later telegrams from Madeira give the news from Pietermaritzburg. It is stated that at 9 o'clock on the morning of January 27 Lord Chelmsford was at Martizburg in conference with the governor, Sir Bartle Frere. All was quiet in front and feeling much calmer. The Zulus had been repulsed from the fort on the lower Tugela. The report that Lord Chelmsford had retired upon Helpmakaar is unfounded. Captain Stafford and Lieutenant Davies, of the Natal contingent, who escaped from the disaster at Colonel Glyn's camp, speak highly of the conduct of all engaged, and of the courage and firmness of the native contingent, thus disposing of the reports of the mutiny and massacre of the officers by the native soldiers.

There was a slight fall of rain in Punjaub Saturday, but not sufficient to appreciably benefit the crops or diminish the risk of the famine, which is imminent unless rain falls within a fortnight. In Oude and the northwest provinces the situation is equally bad, and there is also complaint from Bengal.

Pleuro-pneumonia is spreading among the cattle in north and east Yorkshire.

About six thousand weavers are out of employment at Macclesfield on account of the depression in trade.

The Swedish bark Levis, from Coosaw, South Carolina, has been towed to Christiansand. She was previously reported in a dangerous position at Marstrand.

The strike continues in Liverpool this morning, but the number of men at work have increased.

All able-bodied men from the workhouse are freely employed.

A dispatch from Liverpool to the Echo, says the strike has practically collapsed only about three thousand men attending to-day's meeting, which resolved to continue the strike.

The Times, in a financial article, says: "The collection of government revenue has given the Bank of England such a control over the money market, that it is not probable that money will be cheaper than at present until after the end of the financial year, April fourth."

The Times says it is probable that a brigade of all arms will be dispatched from India to reinforce Lord Chelmsford. The fifty-seventh foot will leave Colombo, Ceylon, tomorrow and may be expected at port D'Urban, Natal, March 10. In the meantime, Lord Chelmsford has already been reinforced by one company of the eighty-eighth regiment (Connaught Rangers) from St. Helena, and by three hundred men of the second battalion of the fourth (King's Own) from Cape Town. This will bring up his infantry force to nearly the same strength that it was prior to the disaster of the 22d ultimo.

BERLIN, February 17.—Count von Stolberge Wernigerode, vice president of the Prussian ministry, has laid a letter before parliament asking the house to sanction the arrest and prosecution of Deputy Fitsche, on the charge of violating the socialist law.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 17.—The Marquis De Focqueville telegraphs his acceptance of the financial project involving a loan to the porte of eight millions sterling. The port will request England and France to appoint each two delegates to the commission for administering customs. The army and navy will be reduced to a peace footing.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 18.—Cardinal Manning has arrived in Rome, and had a cordial interview with the pope, who congratulated him on the progress of Catholicism in Great Britain, and discussed with him measures for its extension.

The Times announces that the pope has expressed a desire to make Rev. Dr. Newman a cardinal, but Dr. Newman has respectfully declined the honor.

The Times says it is rumored that Lord Napier, of Magdala, has been appointed to command the Zulu expedition.

Beaconsfield is ill with influenza.

In the house of commons to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote declared he was not aware of any intention to establish a royal residence in Ireland or to appoint the Duke of Connaught viceroy.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, February 18.—The cabinet to-day decided to reject the first clause of the commissioners, amnesty bill, which extends the benefits of the bill to all persons convicted of crimes and offenses in connection with political acts. The minister of justice afterwards had an interview with the commissioners, lasting three hours, but the commissioners adhered to the original draft.

The commissioners' report was read to-day in the chambers, which fixed the debate on the bill for Thursday. M. DeMarciere appealed to the chamber to place confidence in the government and thus dispel the disquietude inherent on the first stages of the republic. This remark raised protests from the left. The republicans were yesterday successful in the departments of Gard and Haute Loire, in the second ballots, to fill vacancies in the chamber of deputies.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Jealous Negro—A Servant's Suicide—Shocking Inhumanity.

MADISON, IND., February 17.—Ellen Kelley, a servant-girl in the family of the Rev. Edward Bradley, rector of the Episcopal church, committed suicide Friday morning by drowning herself in the cistern. She arose in the morning at the usual hour and built a fire in the kitchen stove. The Rev. Bradley being absent from the city, Mrs. Bradley remained in her chamber until she supposed breakfast was ready, when she made her toilet and went down stairs, expecting to find the meal ready, but found only the fire burning, and not seeing the girl, and her failure to answer her calls, Mrs. B. supposed she had left her service without notice, and prepared to serve the the meal herself. On going to the cistern to draw a bucket of water the first object that met her gaze on raising the cistern lid was the upturned face of the dead girl. The alarm was immediately given, and the coroner held an inquest.

HUNTSVILLE, February 17.—For sometime Refus Irving, a colored man, has been jealous of his wife. In a fit of rage to-day he deliberately drew a pistol and shot her, but not fatally. He fled, but stealthily returned to see if she was dead; finding her still alive, he shot her again. To make sure of the work, the murderer seized a razor and drew it across the woman's throat, almost severing the head from the body. The blood spurted on the floor and against the walls, making a ghastly spectable. She fell over dead. Irving then drew the razor across his own throat and fell beside his wife, but did not expire, and attempted to get up. At this juncture his wife's brother, aged ten years, seized a gun, and putting the muzzle to Irving's head, literally blew his brains out.

NASHVILLE, February 17.—Archie Bass, a negro living on the Murfreesboro pike, near Brown's creek, whipped his little niece, Celia White, so unmercifully with a leathern strap, on last Tuesday, that, after having been taken to the house of her father in Rutherford county, she died from the effects of her injuries, Thursday night. Her body was brought here last night, and left at the undertaking establishment of M. S Combs, No. 74 north Cherry street, where an inquest will be held this morning. The body is covered by the marks left by the strap, and the feet are badly swollen on account of having been tightly tied together.

Officer Bolton went out, last night, and arrested Bass, and placed him in jail for investigation before Justice Creighton, at two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Joseph Robertson, colored was arrested by Officers Jackson and Burns last night, upon the charge of attempt to murder Henry Watkins. Robertson, it is said, learned a few days since that Watkins had seduced his sister and acknowledged it to certain parties. They met in west Nashville shortly after dark, when Robertson knocked Watkins down three times with a rock, and drew a pistol upon him, but Watkins escaped.

TROY, O., February 17.—On the morning of January 29, three children, aged about 5, 7 and 10 years, belonging to John W. Miller, residing six miles north of Troy, were taken suddenly sick with vomiting, purging, great thirst and burning distress in the stomach, drinking often and immediately throwing it up, which lasted all day. A doctor was called, and discovered that the children had taken poison. The indications were that of arsenic. A close investigation was made without developing any positive source by which the medicine had been given, but the supposition is that the children had taken lily white, administered by the domestic in the coffee and milk which they drank. They are slowly recovering. The servant girl who is suspected of having given the poison to the children has decamped.

WACO, February 17.—Another dreadful horror has occurred here. A German woman, an invalid, unable to walk or move out of her chair, occupied a small house with her husband, both being new-comers. During the husband's absence the house took fire and before the woman's perilous situation could be discovered, she was helplessly surrounded by flames. Persons saw her in her chair unable to move as the fire closed in on her. Her entire body was destroyed except the skull, some bones and the heart.

LITTLE ROCK, February 17.—Friday night, three miles west of Pine Bluff, three masked men halted the Little Rock mail stage in the woods and took $50 from G. W. Gowan, the only passenger, and $27 from the driver. One held the horses while the other two ripped the mail bags. They found no registered letters. After getting the St. Louis and Memphis sacks and rifling their contents, they replaced the mail and fled.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Dr. George H. Gray's of Denison, Texas, who distinguished himself by professional services rendered at Holly Springs during the late epidemic, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. No reason is assigned.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—The L. C. McCormick, a small steamer running between Marietta and Zanesville, on the Muskingum river, exploded her boiler when near Beverly, on Saturday, killing Mike Havemyer and seriously scalding Captain Martin, two of the crew, and three passengers. The boat sunk in a few moments after the explosion.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, February 18.—Geo. W. Siebert the defaulting treasurer of St. Clair county Illinois, who absconded last Thursday, was arrested near California, Missouri, yesterday.

CUBAN COMMERCE.

Steps Looking Towards Its Extension

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HAVANA, February 18.—The Official Gazette has published the following deposition, signed by the acting governor: "General Figuero, a commissioner, is hereby created to study and form a basis of a commercial treaty for the island of Cuba between Spain, the United States and Canada. The basis of the treaty will be submitted to the consideration of the home government. The commission appointed is composed of the administrator-general of the Hispano Colonial bank as president, a lieutenant of the navy as secretary, two merchants, the professor of mercantile law of the Havana university and two custom-house authorities. The commission will regulate its labors as it considers fit with its facilities and demand from all state dependencies and with the dates and information considered necessary.

The Uneasy Coupon-Clipper.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NASHVILLE, February 18.—Eugene Kelley, of New York, representative of the holders of Tennessee bonds, arrived to-day. He does not think much is now to be accomplished; that they only had power from the bondholders to submit the proposition heretofore offered. The bondholders would be perfectly willing to make tests in the courts as to the legality of the bonds, and if found invalid the bondholders would not claim them. The bondholders say if the state is not able to pay them they are willing to submit the question to the arbitration of Governor Hampton and Senator Lamar, on the part of Tennessee, and Charles Francis Adams on the part of the bondholders.

THE GREAT VILLAINY.

HOW JUDGE COCKE WAS LOCKED OUT

The Lie Placed Upon Governor Noyes's Shoulders—Simonton's Self-Defense—The Grant Ring on the Streets—Kasson on the Plague—The Chinese Prohibitory Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—The Potter committee met this morning. The chairman laid before them the affidavit of Judge H. C Ripley and H. M. McIntosh, which had been forwarded by Judge Cocke. Ripley's affidavit was to the effect that one morning during the sittings of the board of state canvassers at Tallahassee, he called at the office of the attorney-general in the statehouse. He met the attorney-general, Hon. W. A. Cocke, at the door and he seemed quite agitated. He stated to deponent that he had twice been to the office of the secretary of state and had found the door locked on both occasions. While standing in front of the secretary's office they saw Governor Stearns and General Noyes, of Ohio, come out and walk across to the governor's office. At the time deponent wondered that the governor and a citizen of a distant state should be closeted with the secretary of state at the time appointed for the meeting of the returning board. McIntosh interpoes that he was the Tallahassee correspondent of the Savannah News, and during the canvass of returns of the last presidential election he one day saw Judge Cocke, one of the three members of the returning board, pacing the floor in front of the secretary of state's office in a nervous frenzy. In reply to deponent's question, he said: "These infernal scoundrels, McLin and Cowgill, the two other members of the board, have got me locked out," or words to that effect. McIntosh immediately afterwards saw Governor Stearns, of Florida, and Governor Noyes, of Ohio, leave the secretary's room together. The affidavits were ordered to be placed on the record of the committee.

John T. Coyle testified to his presence in Florida, at the request of Colonel Pelton, to assist in obtaining the evidence that was requisite to secure a truthful count. He expended about ten thousand dollars, which was used legitimately in procuring witnesses and in paying ordinary expenses.

Before the senate committee, considering Senator Jones's bill to authorize the use of railroad telegraph lines for commercial purposes, Mr. J. W. Simonton, general agent of the associated press, made a statement to-day in reference to the relations between the associated press and Western Union Telegraph company. It was a closely condensed, interesting and vigorous exposition of the general system of the association and a convincing demonstration that it is in any true sense a monopoly. That it neither lives nor prospers by favor of telegraph companies, but is absolutely independent of that corporation, and that the postal telegraphy or any government intervention to fix telegraph rates would only strengthen the associated press power, and proportionately weaken its competitors.

A number of questions were asked by members of the committee concerning the various features of the subject in hand, and were responded to—as the chairman took occasion to say—very freely and frankly.

The treasury to-day issued the eighty-ninth call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1865. The amount is twenty-millions, in equal proportions of coupon and registered bonds.

Judge George Andrews, United States attorney for the eastern district of Tennessee, has tendered his resignation.

Confirmations—John F. Hartranft to be postmaster at Philadelphia. A. Loudon to be superintendent of Philadelphia mint.

Assistant treasurer—Martin P. Bennard, at Boston, and Albert G. Edwards, at St. Louis.

A democratic caucus was held to-day on the subject of public printing, but there was no practical result of the discussion.

The sightly appearance of the old Grant ring about the hotel lobbies has been very marked of late. It is a common thing now to see Belknap, Hallet, Kilburn, Latta, John O. Evans, the district contractor, Boss Sheppard, and sometimes Babcock, who comes from Baltimore in a group. There appearance starts a universal query by all lookers on as to what job is on foot. This is answered by the remark that there is some prospect of a new site being selected for a post-office and for a congressional library.

The president approved the act to allow women to practice before the supreme court; also, the naval appropriation bill.

Minister Kasson, writing from Vienna, says that the Russian plague excites great alarm in Germany, Austria and Hungary, that nearly all the patients have died, and that six army surgeons and nearly all who come in contact with the dead had died, although disinfectants were freely used. The mortality among the sick in some places was equal to one hundred per cent.

The following is the text of the bill to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States as it passed the senate.

Be it enacted, etc., That no master of a vessel, owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by a citizen of any foreign country, shall take on board of such vessel, at any port or place within the Chinese empire, or at any other foreign port or place, any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female, with the intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port or place and bring such passengers, to any number exceeding one on the voyage, within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. That whenever a master or other person in charge of any such vessel takes on board the same at any port any greater number of Chinese passengers than is prescribed in the first section of this act, with intent to bring such passengers to the United States, and leave such port or place and bring such passengers in any number exceeding fifteen on one voyage within the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each passenger so taken on board and brought within the jurisdiction of the United States exceeding the number of fifteen, be fined $100, and may also be imprisoned for not exceeding six months.

Sec. 3. That the master of any vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and if no cargo, when making the entry of the vessel, shall in addition to other matters required to be reported by law, report and report to the collector of the district where he lands a separate list of all the Chinese passengers taken on board the vessel at any foreign port or place, and of all such passengers on board the vessel at that time; such list shall be sworn to by the master in the manner directed by law in relation to a manifest of cargo, and the refusal or neglect of the master to comply with the provisions of this section shall receive the same penalties, disabilities and forfeitures as are provided for refusal to report a manifest of cargo.

Sec. 4. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions shall be a liens on the vessel violating those provisions and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel shall arrive.

Sec. 5. That nothing herein contained shall be held to repeal or modify any law forbidding the importation of coolies or of females for immoral purposes into the United States, provided that no consul or consular agent of the United States residing at any port from which any vessel taking Chinese passengers may take her departure, shall grant the certificate provided for in section 2162 of the revised statutes for more than fifteen Chinese passengers.

Sec. 6. That this act shall not apply to persons officially connected with the Chinese government or any embassy thereof, or to persons rescued from ship-wreck during voyage and by the vessel bringing the same within the jurisdiction of the United States, or to the master of any vessel seeking a harbor in stress of weather, or to persons who may only seek temporary residence for educational purposes and who shall have a certificate from the Chinese government to that effect.

Sec. 7. That this act shall take effect from and after July 1, 1879, and the president of the United States shall immediately, on the approval of this act, give notice to the government of China of the abrogation of articles 5 and 6 of the additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1858, between the United States and China, proclaimed February 5, 1870, commonly called the Burlingame treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—General Rice, of Ohio, believes that silver is not coined fast enough. He will take the first opportunity to introduce a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to coin $4,000,000 monthly. Orders for silver at the treasury to-day amounted to $8,000; total for the month to date, $23,000,000. The stock on hand is accumulating at the rate of $50,000 daily.

The committee on foreign affairs decided to report favorably to the house on the bill of Representative Wilson (West Virginia) to provide for a treaty of negotiations with the republic of Mexico. The house committee on ways and means to-day had under consideration Secretary Sherman's letter and the general subject of providing means for the payment of arrearages of pensions required by the recently enacted law. No conclusion was reached.

Among the appropriations made by the general deficiency bill, as agreed upon by the house committee, on Saturday, and passed by the house to-day, are the following:

For payment of the judgments of the United States court of claims, $8,478,692.

For additional amount to be used in suppressing illicit distilling for the year 1879, $25,000.

For subsistence during 1879 of the several tribes in the Indian territory, $25,000.

For expenses of the United States courts for the year 1878, $1,100,000.

For payment of the traveling expenses and general expenses of the army for the fiscal year 1879, $700,000.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1879, $46,653,323.

This amount, taken in connection with the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by an act of June 20, 1878, for the general expenses of the District of Columbia being over fifty per centum of expenses of the district government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879.

For public printing and binding and printing Congressional Record, etc., $350,000.

For compensation of postmaster for 1878, $24,192,137. The total sum recommended by this bill is $257,904,057.

There are but two appropriation bills to be passed by the house, namely, the legislative and judicial, (which is pending), and sundry civil bills, which will, in all probability, be ready to report by the time the legislative bill is disposed of.

Mr. Randolph, of New York, was, at his own request, excused from further service in the Teller committee.

The senate committee on agriculture, acting under their special authority to investigate the alleged existence in this country of pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases of cattle, decided to-day to summon Professor Law, in order to obtain the results of his recent investigation on Long island, under the direction of the New York state legislature, and also agreed to invite testimony from Professor John Gammee, of England.

The senate is still engaged in the discussion of the bill to amend the internal revenue laws.

The concurrent resolution of the Louisiana legislature, presented to-day by Mr. Eustis in the senate and referred the committee on judiciary, sets forth that the constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own in the states, but that the matter of suffrage is left entirely with the states themselves; that sections 5506 and others following of the revised statutes of the United States, relative to supervisors of election, are a derogation of the constitution of the United States; that the federal government, by these sections, assumes plenary jurisdiction of the matter of suffrage, without reference to the action of the states as such, and without interference on their part to deny or abridge the right of suffrage, and that the proceedings of the United States court at New Orleans in arresting persons and bringing them to that city for a trial were a hardship and pregnant with the gravest consequences, and that the people of that state could not but protest energetically against such harsh and unwarrantable persecution.

IN BILLINGS'S COURT.

Federal Intrusion in the Affairs of the State.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17.—Judge Billings, of the United States circuit court, said a statement of facts had been presented to Judge Woods by the grand jury, which facts had been presented to the grand jurors in the jury room, and upon which the grand jury had returned true bills of indictment. These were bills upon which it is said the district attorney declined to frame indictments further than that when more than one federal official is included in the list. The judge had examined the facts set forth, and deemed them sufficient to justify the indictments. It is therefore ordered that these statements be recorded, also recorded that the district attorney frame indictments. Although the district attorney had said the government had no further use for the grand jury at present, Judge Billings ordered them to continue their investigations. The trial of the Tensas cases has commenced.

PULLING THE HORSE.

How Races are Sometimes Won.

CHARLESTON, S. C., February 17.—Ben. Pope, alias Rabbit, colored, who rode Mary Walton in a mile dash on the last day of the races here, confessed that he pulled the mare all the way around the track and allowed Ben. Hill to win, having been paid twenty-five dollars and a pool ticket of thirty-nine dollars on Hill by the latter's owner, S. Atchison, to do so. Atchison and jockey were both ruled off the track by the South Carolina jockey club and arrested today on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, the prosecutors being persons who purchased pools on Mary Walton. They waived examination and were bound over in fifty dollars each, to appear for trial at the June term of sessions court. A warrant was issued against Crea, owner of the mare, but he has left the state. Pools and bets have all been paid, and much indignation exists in sporting circles against the parties.

MARINE NOTES.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

FORT MONROE, February 18.—Arrived, the barks Nenuphar, Calais, Batrid, Bordeaux and Zeking.

NANTES, February 18.—The steamer Wycliffe, from Philadelphia on January 31st for St. Nazaire, was lost to-day at the entrance of the river Loire. The crew were saved.

LONDON, February 18.—The steamer Rythveithe, from Baltimore, has arrived at Aberdeen.

RICHMOND, February 17.—Frank D. Hill & Co., real estate agents, have failed; liabilities are stated at over sixty thousand dollars. They made an assignment covering twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Although the bill for the settlement of the state debt had been made the special order for to-day in the senate, it was allowed to go by. Another special order is interveving.

Snow fell here for three hours this morning, followed by rain and hail the remainder of the day.

COLUMBUS, O., February 17.—Sunday morning the administration building at the soldiers' orphan home, near Xenia, was totally destroyed by fire. There were several narrow escapes. Loss to the state $75,000. Origin unknown.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE new four per cent. bonds will be in the state treasury

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to make this paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country.

All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

THE sign over Diaz's front door reads: "No Texicans admitted here."

WHEN Butler concludes to dispense taffy, he makes it mighty sweet—too sweet, in fact.

MR. HAYES'S correspondence with Badger, of New Orleans, has not yet been given to the public.

BEN. BUTLER comes out as the worst "confederate brigadier" in the business. We trust the stalwarts enjoy his acting.

JOHN SHERMAN claims that the country needs twenty-seven millions to do business on. This is an evidence that affairs are very economically administered by the hard-fisted republicans.

WE have the best authority for saying that the more thoughtful republicans are ready to drop the cipher dispatch business and call it square. This is an undoubted attempt to take advantage of their well-known magnanimity.

WILL the capable editor of the New York Tribune tell us what, in his opinion, constitutes the difference between the doctrine of state rights and that of nullification, so-called? Will Mr. Reid condescend to enlighten us upon this subject?

THE republicans defend Robeson by refusing to allow the report of the naval committee to come before the house for consideration. If they had been hired to play into the hands of the democrats they could not have rendered the party more effective service.

MR. HAYES'S recent letter to Collector Merritt is full of the gentleness and goodness of a reformer. It entertains an undercurrent—a subdued tenor, as it were—of genuine niceness that could only have been inspired by the presence of Rogers, the amiable private secretary of the administration.

NEITHER Bill Chandler nor Johnny Davenport, though they are both leading villains in the republican stock company, can clear the party by producing a lot of unimportant cipher telegrams. The grim fact remains that the republican returning boards were for sale and that they were not bought by the democrats.

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, presided over the senate last Friday during a portion of the debate on the Chinese bill. This is the first time a colored man ever sat in the seat of the vice-president of the United States, but we have no doubt Bruce filled it quite as acceptably as the cipher who holds the seat through the processes of fraud.

REUBEN E. DAVIS, who testified before the Teller committee the other day to the effect that the woods of Mississippi are full of the festering remains of victims of ku-klux outrages, was an independent democratic greenback candidate for congress in that state. Mr. Davis's defeat seems to have shaken up his nervous system.

KELLOGG, who misrepresents Louisiana in the United States senate, is again in trouble. It is now charged that evidence that he deliberately perjured himself in his testimony before the Potter committee exists in his own handwriting, and will shortly be produced. He will not only be indicted in the District of Columbia, but the matter will be brought to the attention of the senate in such shape as to demand his expulsion.

JOHNNY DAVENPORT, one of the most disreputable politicians in the republican [illegible] no slight tribute to his general rascality—now comes forward and says he has the republican ciphers that were used during the progress of the electoral fraud in the south, and also the key thereto. But Johnny is obviously giving the country one of his usual games. That he has cipher dispatches in his possession no one need take the trouble to doubt, but the fact remains that the incriminating dispatches were stolen and destroyed while they were in the custody of Morton's committee on privileges and elections. Davenport's dispatches, like Bill Chandler's, are very innocent ones, else they would long ago have contributed to the brilliancy of an auto-da-fe.

BEN. BUTLER created some excitement in the house last Friday by making one of the most liberal speeches ever delivered in congress by a republican. He planted himself several miles on this side the line of reconciliation, and predicted that the time would come when the wounded confederate soldiers would be placed on the pension rolls. He said he could see no good reason why, if a confederate who was not wounded, could hold a position in the cabinet, a confederate who was wounded cold not be a pensioner. The trouble about Butler is that he is always an extremist. For years he has been the most bitter opponent of all forms of reconciliation, and now when, without warning, he pins the southern cockade upon his political cap, we are compelled to regard his attitude with suspicion. He goes too far. As Mr. Blackburn truly said, the south wants no pensions. She staked all upon her convictions of right—upon her belief that the cause for which she fought was just—and she is willing to abide the consequences. Her people merely protest against the lies and slanders of the partisans.

Going to the Bottom.

If all the issues now before the people of Georgia were "pooled" it is doubtful if the aggregate would outweigh in importance the one matter of breaking down the Texas fever that has for the past few years afflicted this section. It is not so much the actual loss of muscle and brain, occasioned by the ebb of citizenship towards Texas, that makes the fever hurtful as it is the moral effect of the illusions it creates upon the great body of our people. As long as the idea prevails that Texas is a very much better state than Georgia, the people who share this delusion will be discontented, shiftless and inefficient. As long as the Georgia farmer believes that there are in Texas farms to be had for the asking, upon which he can make, with less labor and risk, three or four times as much money as he is making on his Georgia farm, he will remain upon the Georgia farm only because he cannot conveniently leave it, and will consider it only a makeshift to be used until he can leave it for a better land. The gleams of this farcial El Dorado blind his eyes and throw him off his balance. Not only then does this miserable delusion rob our state of many of its best and thriftiest citizens, but it demoralizes the many who stay at home.

The enthusiasm then with which we have greeted the efforts made by Colonel W. J. Houston and the Piedmont Air-Line to break down this false belief by bringing back to Georgia as incontrovertible witnesses against Texas the Georgians who have tried it, may be properly understood. It is our deliberate opinion that this deprecation of our own advantages by the false estimate put on those of Texas has done more to impede the growth of the state and paralyze its best efforts than any other single cause. It has changed a contented, hopeful, thrifty, moral population into a grumbling, uneasy and vague one. And it effectually stopped the tide of immigration that began to swell towards this state some eight or ten years ago. It was manifestly impossible for us to persuade or convince strangers that they ought to settle in a state when its old citizens were leaving it by the scores for another and presumably a better section. This explains, more than will be at first imagined, the scarcity of new-comers to Georgia for the past few years.

If it were really true that Texas offered superior inducements to Georgia there might be some reason in allowing the belief to stand. But it is not true. The testimony of General Sherman upon this point, if no other testimony were offered, is convincing. He states what the facts will demonstrate and the years testify, that the region of lowland and valleys lying east of the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains, from Virginia to Georgia, is the best country on the American continent. It would weary writer and reader to recount one-hundredth part of the advantages this section offers over Texas. They are manifold and apparent. And as soon as the new rates are established and Mr. Houston and his agents get into the heart of Texas, and can move the Georgians back to their homes, we shall see in nearly every county of Georgia a competent and strong witness against the delusion that hangs about Texas, and in favor of the eternal virtue that lies in the old red hills of Georgia.

The Organs and Their Racket.

In the bitterness of their disappointment at the result of the cipher investigation, the republican papers are indulging in an unusual amount of malicious blackguardism. Indeed, they are well-nigh frantic over the idea that both the democratic party and Mr. Tilden have been triumphantly vindicated. The disappointment of the organs is two-fold. In the first place, they hoped to convict Mr. Tilden of a guilty knowledge of the cipher telegrams sent north by the democratic understrappers with respect to the notorious venality of the southern returning boards and, through him, injure the democratic party in the next campaign. In the second place, they fancied that the republican leaders had carefully covered their tracks, whereas, the trail they made in the direction of corruption has been discovered to be both broad and deep. These things, added to the fact that one of the most important of the ciphers was deliberately altered by the experts who had the translation in hand, have conspired to put the organs in a raging perspiration. Their violence is amusing because it is harmless. There can be no finer spectacle than a couple of hundred republican editors dancing up and down in the air and shrieking through the over-burdened columns of their papers like a parcel of lunatics, and, whatever else may be said of it, the ridiculous panorama is full of instructions for the impartial student of our politics. The fuss and racket the organs are kicking up are based upon a wholesome fear of the effect of the cipher hunt and the collateral testimony will have upon the public mind which, in matters of this kind, is pretty sure to make up an impartial verdict.

It is difficult, amid the din and uproar, to get a very clear idea of the turn which the republicans have given to the testimony taken before the sub-committee in New York, but, among other things, they claim that the result is damaging to Mr. Tilden. They point in a hysterically hesitating manner to the fact that even after the democratic nominee for president had discovered upon what business Mr. Pelton had visited Baltimore, he continued to allow his enthusiastic nephew the run of his household, and continued to treat him with the cordiality due to his relationship. "Why," they ask in stage-thunder tones, "did not Mr. Tilden forbid "this horrid young man his house? Why "did he not immediately turn the wretch "over to the solid discomforts of a "private boarding-house and a public "hack?" Then, changing their tones from the sonorously patriotic to the theatrically triumphant, they ask: "Why "did not Mr. Tilden, as soon as he heard "of these criminal negotiations at Bal-"timore, run and tell the leaders of the "democratic party to beware of his tricky "nephew!" This is the extent of the republican argument, and upon it they base all their malicious attacks upon Mr. Tilden and all their slanderous charges against the democratic party.

Now, the facts that dispose of this insane reasoning on the part of the republicans are notorious. The democratic leaders knew of Pelton's negotiations as soon as Mr. Tilden did. Mr. Cooper, who imparted the intelligence to Mr. Tilden, was, if we mistake not, a memer of the committee, and so was his brother-in-law, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. The democrats knew that Pelton was without even the semblance of authority to act either for Mr. Tilden or the democratic party. They knew that he had been, or would be, sharply rebuked by the democratic nominee, and they knew, moreover, that such negotiations as seem to have been instituted by the greedy returning boards would come to nothing unless sanctioned either by themselves or Mr. Tilden. This is the whole case in a nutshell, and the facts are supported not alone by the testimony of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Tilden, but by the result: the returning boards were not bought by the democrats.

For the sake of the argument (since Mr. Tilden no longer needs to be defended against republican malignity) we are inclined to come to the defense of Pelton himself, who has borne without a murmur the attacks of the organs, as well as the criticisms of the democratic journals. Pray, what crime did Pelton commit? He was imprudently enthusiastic, of course, or he would never have tried to palter with the thieves who were so anxious to realize upon their stolen wares—but what crime did he commit? Did he buy the knaves? He was anxious to do so, without doubt, but did he offend by succeeding? Nay, more—did he even offend by contemplating their purchase? He had good reason to believe what has since been established by the confessions and affidavits of the knaves themselves, that Mr. Tilden had received a majority of the electoral votes of the states, and he evidently thought it could be no great crime to ransom stolen goods—to reward men notoriously villainous for consenting to assume for a few brief hours the mantle of virtue. William of Orange, who is considered to have been a very wise and pure king, bought votes in the house of commons. How did he overcome his scruples? "Nobody," he said, "hates "bribery more than I do. But I have to "do with a set of men who must be "managed in this way or not at all. I "must strain a point, or the country is "lost." Viewing the degradation of our politics, the demoralization of those who are greedy of the spoils of office and the corruption of our public men, it requires patriotism of a rare kind to prompt a condemnation of those who would have bribed the republican knaves to be honest.

A Few Words About Books.

We doubt if there is any house on the globe, home or foreign, that stands higher than the New York house of Harper & Bro. In the number of books issued—in the high character of these works—in the excellence of the typography and tastefulness of execution—this American house stands alongside of any house in Europe. A late instance of the fine character of the work of the Harpers' was furnished in the appearance of an edition of Dickens's books, published uniform with the best English edition. The American was even better than the European issue, and the illustrations were even finer.

The Harpers are best known to the general public through their periodicals than in any other way. Their "Monthly Magazine" is the oldest of the reputable American magazine and it is hard to say that it is not the best. It has the widest circulation and controls the best constituency. In its pages can be found the best history of American letters, politics and general development than is furnished anywhere else. The magazine is held up to its old standard of excellence, and it may be fairly said that it is now better than it ever was. The Harper's Weekly, "a journal of civilization," stands without a peer on this continent. In the fine tone of its literary make-up, it is unsurpassed, and in the superb finish, breadth and power of its illustrations, it is absolutely unequaled. The cartoons by "Nast," while their political import is always wrong and often venomous and mean, have never been equaled by any cartoonist within our memory. The Harper's Bazar, the third of the series of periodicals, is a most popular weekly fashion and story-paper with the best class of American women, and fully sustains the reputation made by the "Monthly" and the "Weekly."

A notable series of books, lately issued from the press of the Harpers, is known as "The Half-Hour Series." In these little books, so compact that they can almost be carried in the vest pocket, the publishers have envolumed the most notable works of fiction and art. They are enabled to put these books at a very low price, and thus carry them into the hands of all classes of people and vastly increase their circulation. The "Half Hour" books are handsomely printed, bound in durable shape. The true "Democracy of "Literature" is reached, however, by a series of cheap publications issued by the Harpers under the sign of "The Franklin Square Library." In this series they have presented the works of Dickens, Reade, Scott, Collins, George Eliot, and in fact of all the leading novelists, in bold, full type, on white, strong paper, and in firm binding at ten cents each. Here we have the miracle of cheapness in printing. The old "Lakeside" series, printed under a similar plan, are greatly inferior to the Franklin Square Library, which, indeed, are much better than any of the others. These cheap books have had enormous sales, and may be found in piles upon the shelves of every book seller in the union from Maine to Texas. It is hard to estimate the amount of good they have done and the amount of pleasure they have carried into humble homes.

A late and notable issue of books from this firm is a cheap but elegant series of standard histories. We have upon our table the four volumes of Waverley's England in the handiwork described, and a neater print we have never seen for the price. It is out of the question to run through the noteworthy points to be found in the catalogues of this wonderful house. It is enough to say that in all the essentials of a publishing house, there is none that can be found that combines more of the characteristics of American enterprise and scholarship than that of Harper & Brother.

SOME of our western and southern exchanges are discussing Georgia's credit as though it were something phenomenal. Perhaps it is, for this epoch, but after all there is no great mystery about it. The finances of Georgia are carefully, economically and honestly managed by men who have more than a personal interest in the result, and the state is able and willing to pay her debts. This is the whole secret of it. This is why we can borrow money at four per cent.

HAVING failed with the colored man, the republicans ought to employ the Chinese as professional voters.

IT is funny how Ben. Butler always manages to get on the blooming edge of a sensation. He is now the ideal confederate brigadier about whom the organs have been prating so volubly of late. Indeed, the real confederates in the house are mere tin-translated ciphers by comparison.

THE Baltimore Gazette of Saturday comes to us on a double sheet. It is to be regretted that this isn't kept up every day in the week, for the Gazette is one of the few papers that we never get too much of.

WE are waiting for Dr. Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, to make some more inquiries about state rights.

COLONEL WHITELAW REID reluctantly admits that he has been working for months to secure the nomination of Mr. Tilden by the democrats, and there is no doubt that the malicious attacks of the Tribune have made our Uncle Samuel tremendously popular with conservative and fair-minded people. There is no surer help to popularity than underserved abuse.

SEVERAL states are watching the success of Georgia's four per cent. bonds. We can assure them that these securities are no longer in the nature of an experiment.

IN view of the fact that President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, declares that Senator Jones's telegraph bill will have no appreciable effect upon telegraphic rates, it is a little singular that he should make his appearance in Washington with an organized lobby at his back.

THE republican party is tired of these investigations. In other words, it is sworn out.

IT is greatly to be feared that Commissioner LeDook, the able and efficient—and, we might add, talented—seedsman of the nation, is about to get himself into trouble with congress.

EDMUNDS is afraid somebody will get an idea that the constitution is unconstitutional. We advise the Vermont senator to have an illuminated label placed upon the instrument, with the words "This constitu "tion is not unconstitutional," in large gilt letters. Then he and the bob-tail senators who train with him can rest easy o' nights.

MR. HENRY CLAY LUKENS, of the New York News, lectured the other night on "The Mother of Betsy." He gave a very large audience some entertaining facts about Queen Elizabeth's maternal relative.

ROBESON has finally earned the right to the first place on the republican ticket, but it is to be presumed he will be satisfied with the second.

AND now, suppose the celestials erect their bristles and tell the Americans to leave the pagan shores. What will Mr Evarts—admitting that he is still connected with the administration—do about it?

WE shall always be of the opinion that the country would be the gainer if the male and female pedestrians who are now afflicting the republic had visited the south last summer as yellow fever nurses.

COLONEL P. DONAN, who, with the single exception of Colonel Brick Pomeroy, is known to have caught and eaten alive more men, women and children than any other person in the republic, is said to have come to grief in Neosha, Missouri, recently. It appears that the colonel had made some remarks about a leading lawyer of the place named Cunningham. The latter got the colonel in a tight place, made him affix his hand to a most humiliating retraction, and then closed the performance by using a well seasoned boot.

WHEN you hear of a Georgian who has returned from Texas "to visit his relatives," you may know what the trouble is. One man walked all the way from the lone star state merely to borrow a pair of diamond shirt studs from a citizen of Dooly county.

IN GENERAL.

—Adelina Patti is worth $3,000,000. Her lays are golden.

—There is a birth in London every four minutes and a death every six.

—The Blaine investigating committee is worn out also.

—The colored man is poking sticks at the British lion.

—The Tilden movement is booming in all the republican newspapers.

—The Mormons still show a healthy expansion, at the rate of 10,000 a year.

—Gustave Dore has been promoted to the rank of grand officer in the legion of honor.

—"Hurrah for the happy land of quinine," sang the fellow who was shaking with the ague.

—The water of the straits of Gibraltar, at the depth of 670 fathoms, is four times as salt as the surface.

—The lord provost of Glasgow reported three weeks ago that 25,000 persons in that city were destitute.

—The Buffalo Express man now believes that walking matches are not made in heaven, but he has never been there.

—The Nevada city authorities have forced the Chinamen there to build their Joss house outside the town limits.

—Senator Ingalls didn't bribe anybody; he says so himself. He thinks it must have been ex-Senator Pomeroy who did it.

—Miss Maggie Mitchell is an actress on whom pecuniary fortune has long smiled. Her income is from $30,000 to $50,000 a year.

—The almost solidly democratic house of the Alabama legislature has elected a colored chaplain.

—By accepting the job to cancel stamps Hartranft cancels all chances for the presidency.

—The grist tax in Italy, so much complained of by the Italian millers, yielded last year sixteen and a half million dollars.

—A Baltimore judge holds that a man can not be sued for a breach of promise, when too intoxicated to wed.

—Beecher believes in exercise—boxing, running, walking, playing billiards, and the like.

—The New York charity ball cost fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, but left only $12,000 for the orphans.

—Minister Welsh has written to Secretary Evarts for an increase of salary, as he can't live in London on $17,500.

—According to Joseph Cook, Boston has eight miles of grog shops. No wonder her streets are so crooked.—Norristown Herald.

—England's exports of cotton declined last year nine per cent. The falling off since 1872 has been twenty-two per cent.

—Pittsburg has nineteen window-glass factories, and yet it is hard for her to look out on daylight.

—At the Quirinal new year's reception the Swiss envoy kept the American minister company by wearing a plain evening dress.

—"No pushee, no shovee, no pullee, allee samee, go like heflee," was the Chinaman's first exclamation upon seeing an automatic steam elevator.

—"Make way for Zach Chandler," shouts the Williamsport Gazette. Yes, get back, you fellows, in front of the bar and give the old man a chance.

—McMillan, who was nominated for postmaster of New Orleans the other day, is not an Ohio man, strangely enough, but he is the brother-in-law of an Ohio man.

—Switzerland is reported to have a larger number of divorces than any other country. The rate is 4.70 of every one hundred marriages.

—A child without legs has just been born at Cohoes, N. Y. "Thank heaven," said the weeping father, "this boy will never be a champion pedestrian."

—The day before his daughter's, the duchess of Cumberland's, marriage, the king of Denmark received a letter threatening him with assassination.

—The Albany Argus is satisfied that Tilden has been rubbed up by the cipher investigation till he is as bright and good as new. Therefore, it nominates him for the presidency.

—A Poughkeepsie audience was so pleased with "Pinafore" that it would not disperse on the conclusion of the regular performance, but demanded a repetition of most of the songs.

—For "insulting remarks," made in course of an address on the Christian church, Herr Most, the German author, has been sent, by the police court of Elberfeld, to prison for six months.

—There are 53,114 Unitarians in Hungary and Transylvania, and this year, in memory of the tercentenary of the death of the first Unitarian bishop in Hungary, a general synod is to meet.

—Long Branch is to have a pier laid on hollow wrought iron piles and extending several hundred feet out into the ocean. The object of it is to afford a better view of the swells—and belles.

—Why shouldn't times be good? A New York firm advertises to send a magazine three months for 30 cents, and throws in a pair of gold-plated sleeve buttons that sell for 75.

—Fred. Douglass says, "There is no use of talking about emigrating beyond the reach of the white man, for he has taken possession of every quarter of the globe and will be found wherever the sun shines."

—The exiled editor of the suppressed German socialistic paper, the Tocsin of the German Empire, has founded in Switzerland an "association for the protection and aid of the politically persecuted."

—The sleigh in which Napoleon traveled in Switzerland is still in existence. A yet more remarkable relic is the ship in which Charles II. returned to England from Holland at the restoration in 1660.

—The emperor of Germany has sanctioned the publication of the political correspondence of Frederick the Great. It will comprise about thirty volumes, of which one or two will appear every year.

—The vatican is to have its own journal, published in Italian, French, English, German and Spanish. All the papal briefs and allocutions in the original text, but with translations, will appear in it.

—Mary Meadley, colored, went to hear Talmage, got excited, shouted "Glory to God!" and was sent to jail for twenty-nine days. Talmage wants no religion around him.

—Manchester, N. H., boasts of a woman with heavy, rich, brown hair that measures from 72 to 79 inches in length. She is five feet four and a half inches high, and when she stands erect her hair trails on the floor from eight to twelve inches.

—Dr. Luke P. Blackburn seems to have virtually secured the democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky in advance of the convention. Of the instructed delegates so far chosen Blackburn has 343; Underwood, 133; Jones, 47; Lindsay, 9.

—Indications are that the next political campaign in California will be the most exciting one ever held in the state. Four congressmen are to be elected, and both parties are making unusual preparations to secure a majority of them.

—Danielsonville Sentinel: "Tongue cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut, who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast."

—Thousands of English farm laborers are emigrating to New Zealand, their passage being paid by the colonial government. This means more wages and more bread for those who remain, and probable improvement of fortunes for the emigrants.

—The king of Bavaria is the most eccentric old covey in the business. A few days ago he gave a dinner to Louis XIV, and his court. Fourteen courses were laid, one for the living king and the others for the dead one and his imaginary attendants.

—Since Joseph's time no Israelite has held as high a position in Egypt, it is said, as Blum Pasha (an Austrian by birth whose real name is Julius Blum), who has been made assistant secretary of state to the Khedive.

—The two Andersons, Mary and Madame, were on the stage at the same time in Pittsburg. One played with her head, the other with her heels. It shows what diverse parts of people's anatomy the Lord sometimes selects in which to locate their talents.—Cincinnati Commercial.

—Ex-Minister E. B. Washburne is in Texas, hoping to rid himself of a severe bronchial affection. He is stout and his face is ruddy, while his hair is white. He has been lecturing at San Antonio, where he has been in company with Japanese Minister Bingham and General Ord.

—The post-office department will save some $50,000 annually, after April 1, by abolishing the agencies in fourteen cities for the sale of postage stamps. The government has allowed the agents two per cent. on their sales, but has finally come to the conclusion that, if people want stamps, they will buy them whether there are agencies or not.

—A merry old girl of Ohier,
Whose permanent name was Sophier,
One day thus begun,
"I'll see if I can
With coal-oil help make up this fire."
The mistress was greatly offended
'Cause her stove it never could be mended;
Sophier gasped—"sploded;
Didn't know it was loaded!"

P. S.—The funeral was largely attended.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Valentine.

BY J. H. BAILEY.

Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourscls as others see us,
A poet sang in auld lang syne;
Fair Mary, this would never be
A power I would bestow on thee
For fear Narcissus' fate be thine,
My Valentine.

On second thought I think I would
Bestow that power if I could
Such fatal gift to thee consign,
For tho' 'twould be in vain to woo,
Or strive to win your love from you,
Or disenthrawall from spell divine,
Sweet Valentine.

This joy at least would linger still,
As twilight lingers on a hill;
Altho' the sun has ceased to shine,
No other sighing, vowing swain,
Would win where I had woo'd in vain,
Or kneel accepted at thy shrine,
Thy Valentine.

—St. Louis Republican.

Turned Up at Last.

Philadelphia Times.

The confederate brigadier, so much dreaded by the organs, has turned up in congress, at last, and his name is Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. After an unusual interval of silence this extraordinary statesman got on his feet yesterday and made a speech—and a right good speech, too—in favor of peace and reconciliation and other desirable things. He didn't believe in southern claims. They only stirred up bad blood and revived old memories that ought to be effaced. The brave people of the north and the brave people of the south had suffered from the losses of the war, and they had met their losses, and now they ought to forget them. This much has been said before; but the Massachusetts statesman, warming up to his subject, went on to suggest an idea that will make the organs screech. If we could put all these distracting claims out of the way, he said, the time was not far distant "when the feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did."

Brave Words Fitly Spoken.

New York World.

The whole course of recent discussion over the so-called sectional aspects of our politics in congress has proceeded on the assumption that nothing so becomes the south in congress as modest stillness and humility in the presence of a ravenous, vindictive and overweening north. Southern claims of any kind, just or unjust, are put forward with more timidity and received with more suspicion than northern claims of any kind. The simple truth that the southern members of congress sit in congress to-day upon precisely the same footing as the northern members of congress, while it is absolutely recognized by the people of the north, does not seem to have got into the heads of southern men, and General Butler's genial suggestion sounds like a deliberate box on the ear administered to the northern democrats who are daily laying themselves open to the suspicion of working to retain an undue prominence in the democratic party by playing on the southern over-estimate of the anti-southern feeling in the north. If more of the southern members would quietly lay hold upon great questions of material interest to the whole country, as Mr. Atkins has just done upon the important subject of our land survey system, the southern delegations in congress might safely leave the work of worrying the truth about northern sentiment and northern opinion out of northern members to the infinitely astute and mischief-making member from Massachusetts.

Georgia's Credit.

Memphis Avalanche.

Georgia credit is high, and the efforts thus far to sell the new four per cents are pronounced satisfactory by State Treasurer Renfroe. But it may well be doubted if the bonds will enter into general circulation as currency. Bonds worth par or more, and with coupons calling for four per cent. interest, promptly met at maturity, will doubtless be soon considered too valuable for currency. The propriety of issuing small bonds in Tennessee, to circulate also as currency, has been discussed in some of the public journals; but the conditions render the success of such a scheme impossible. Unlike Georgia, Tennessee has no credit in the world's markets. Our bonds float with difficulty down in the thirties, and the interest is not paid.

"The Hidden Hand" in One Act.

Boston Traveller, stalwart.

For sixteen years the democracy has not dared to show its hand. It has held conventions, state and national, framed policies and conducted canvasses. It has, to that extent, taken a hand in politics. But the hand has been gloved. The treacherous talons that were fastened for four years in the throat of the government have, since the event of Appomattox court-house, been carefully concealed in velvet. But the near approach to as much power as the control of both branches of congress will give to it is making the democracy reckless. The talons twitch nervously within the glove. The glove itself will soon be thrown off, and the naked hand will once more appear.

Blowing Off at the Dock.

Washington Post.

One of Mr. Edmunds's journalistic admirers proclaims that the distinguished senator is dealing out "destruction to the democracy." This is a very natu al mistake. It is true that Mr. Edmunds is making a deal of noise, but as he is nearing the end of his voyage it is necessary that he should blow off steam preparatory to tying up to the minority dock for a long rest. As in the case of steamships, under similar circumstances, the blowing off is apt to astonish country people and scare children, but there is no "destruction" in it.

Helping the Innocents.

Boston Herald.

The next time Mr. Tilden has a chance to buy the presidency, the Philadelphia Times thinks he'll do it, because he must have found out by this time that the innocent are those who succeed. Besides, it may be worth something to be in a position to reward a dispatch thief with a foreign consulate. That also might help to establish the innocence of all parties concerned.

How About the Noble Youth?

Baltimore Gazette.

The Columbus (O.) Journal observes that "if all great men were addicted to destroying valuable historic data, like Weed, Marble and Pelton, where could future historians turn for raw material?" But the noble youth who fired the republican ciphers and outlives in history the profane scoundrels who wrote them—how about him.

Zachariah Cœur de Leon.

New Haven Register.

Zachariah Chandler says he has written no dispatches that he is afraid of having brought out in the light of open day. A modest and retiring disposition in political chicanery was never one of Zach's failings, and since the dispatches were carefully buried by his colleague in the business, Morton, he can afford to be unusually bold.

Time to Take His Bearings.

Washington Post.

When a democratic statesman finds himself the subject of special and emphatic laudation in the republican press, it is time for him to call a halt long enough to see in what direction his toes are pointing. Genuine democracy is very unlikely to win republican applause.

The Right Eye of Zach. Chandler.

Philadelphia Times.

The good old times are coming back with breakneck speed, and the old experiment of reform within the party must have another trial, however painfully he be embarrassed by the perversity of a democratic congress. Give us back some more old commanders.

What It Costs.

Boston Post.

The republicans in congress thought to make capital against the southern members, and the result is Secretary Sherman's call for an increase of the debt by twenty-seven millions. This is the way it costs the country to support the republican concern.

The Uses of the Treasury Department.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The treasury department of the United States government is a special conducted for the sole purpose of helping John Sherman to the republican nomination for the presidency.

Let Her Roll!

New York Tribune.

White Bayard and Thurman are industriously engaged in slaughtering each other, the Tilden tidal wave is gathering volumes as it rolls, as it rolls!

The Rat-ta-tat and Rub-ba-dub.

Springfield Republican.

Readers of the New York Tribune have to go elsewhere for the news these days. "The greatest American newspaper" is entirely absorbed with the Tilden rattle.

Georgia and Louisiana.

Chicago Times.

The wealth of Georgia is increasing at the rate of $40,000,000 a year; Louisiana at the rate of $74,000,000. Yet the latter is on the high road to repudiation because unwilling to pay its debts.

John as a Commanding Genius.

Boston Globe.

John Sherman is making a great fuss about a little deficiency of twenty-seven millions. What's that to a man of his commanding genius?

Mr. Tilden's Chances.

Buffalo Express, rep.

Certainly the cipher investigation, so far as it is judged by the democratic press, has rather improved than injured Mr. Tilden's chances.

What the Country Longs For.

Philadelphia Times.

There is an evident longing throughout the country for a little more Hayes and a little less John Sherman.

A Hearty Remark.

Darien Gazette.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is one of the best, ablest and newsiest dailies this side of the north pole.

The Requirements of the Position.

New Orleans Picayune.

It takes a major-general to run the post-office of Philadelphia.

As to Robeson.

Boston Post.

Robson ought to go.

After Dark.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

When twilight gathers in her sheaves,
And wheeling swallows skim the flume,
The plowman, turning homeward, leaves
His plow mid furrow in the broom,
And through the melancholy eves
The orange drops its milk-white bloom.

The old delights that go and come
Through sorrow, in the falling dew,
Like waves that wore a wreath of foam
The darker that the waters grew,
Flow round my solitary home
At evening when the stars are few.

So, sad and sweet as bridal tears
For broken homes, to see withdraw
The child we love, have gone the years
We climbed the frosty hills and saw
Descend on all the frozen meres
The sunlight breaking through the thaw.

Like one who in the driving snow,
When all the untrodden paths are dim,
Hears far-off voices faint and low,
Across the woodland calling him,
I hear the loved of long ago
Slaging among the seraphim.

And as the soft, dissembling light
Falls, shadowing into dusky red,
I think how beautiful the night
With gathering stars is overspread,
Like seeds of many an old delight
Through sheaves of sorrow harvested.

—"Give us a rest," cried a bootblack from the gallery of our Opera House to a party in the audience who had been coughing during the greater part of the performance. "Use Dr. Hall's Cough Syrup," shouted another urchin.—(Excl.) 243

A Source of Much Bodily Evil.

If the habit of the body becomes irregular, much evil is inflicted on the system. The stomach becomes dyspeptic, bilious symptoms develop themselves, the circulation is contaminated, and the nerves share in the general disorder. It is of the utmost importance that the bowels should be thoroughly and speedily regulated when they grow dereliect. The corrective agent best adapted to this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a wholesome, non-griping vegetable laxative, worth all the rasping cathartics invented since the time of Paracelsus. People who have been in the habit of using blue pill, calomel, and other drugs and cheap nostrums for constipation, should abandon such hurtful and useless medicines, and substitute for them this pleasant and gentle aperient, which not only produces the purgative effect naturally, but also strengthens while it regulates the bowels, stomach and liver. It moreover cures and prevents intermittent and remittent fevers, gout, rheumatism, debility and urinary troubles.

feb18 d3t tues thur sat &wkyfeb18

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and live active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

AMUSEMENTS.

The undersigned have the honor of announcing to the Music Loving citizens of Atlanta,

One Grand Concert!

BY THE CELEBRATED

MENDELSSOHN Quintette Club!

Of Boston, (organized 29 years),

ASSISTED BY THE DISTINGUISHED VOCALIST,

MRS. H. F. KNOWLES.

DeGive's Opera House,

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

TICKETS, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS,

ONE DOLLAR.

We promise our patrons that this will be the Grandest Musical Event of the Season.

Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

CREW & CAPWELL,
295 feb16 d2t Managers.

DeGive's Opera House.

GRAND FASHIONABLE EVENT!

Kate Claxton!

The Great Emotional and Beautiful Actress will appear for the first time in Atlanta, on her way to New Orleans,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879,

Supported by the Favorite Actor,

Charles A. Stevenson!

and her own NEW YORK COMPANY, in Chas. Reade's powerful and exquisite play, pronounced such by the whole press and by the public, of

The Double Marriage!

And THURSDAY, 20th, in

Another One of Her Celebrated Plays.

General Admission, $1.00. Reserved seats 25 cents extra. Gallery, 50 cents. For sale at Phillips & Crew's from Monday, 17th. 219 feb16 dtf

GRAND MASQUERADE BALL!

—BY THE—

ATLANTA TURN-VEREIN,

—AT—

TURNER HALL!

James's Bank Block,

Tuesday, February 18, 1879.

Tickets at $1.50 will be sold at Beermann & Kuhrt's and by L. Schelpert.

Admission to the Gallery, 50 cents.

239 feb12 d1w

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTOR

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Macon also wants the state fair.

—Thomasville wants a cemetery keeper.

—Augusta is waking up on the state fair question.

—Mrs. Mary Delaine, of Savannah, died while at prayer.

—The grasshopper is waltzing to the front in some sections of the state.

—Engine Speer will break out in a newspaper somewhere before many months.

—Mr. David Duck, aged ninety-four, is the oldest man in Muscogee county.

—Mrs. Kate Wright, of Macon, died suddenly last Saturday.

—Mr. Daniel Henderson, a prominent citizen of Worth county, is dead.

—Augusta will at once proceed to rebuild the lower market.

—The convention of the State Agricultural society meets in Hawkinsville to-day.

—Mr. Francis Weeks, of Polk county, was found dead in the woods near his house recently.

—The Baptists of Columbus are considering as to whether they will build another house of worship.

—The Mother Goose festival at Columbus netted $1,000 for the ladies' monumental association.

—A Thomas county man was bitten by a spider the other day. At one time it was thought the bite would prove fatal.

—In Rockdale county many cases of measles have assumed a typhoid form—in some instances with fatal results.

—The wool crop in Georgia is said to be very large this year. It will soon be harvested.

—The Augusta Evening Sentinel says "fox hunting has played." This is because it "hounds the dogs perspire."

—Mr. William M. Allen's dwelling-house, in Sumter county, was accidentally burned last Saturday.

—Albany has an occasional cutting affray. The knife seems to be the popular weapon used. In the best circles it is considered more easy to carve an opponent artistically than to blow him to pieces with a pistol.

—Mr. Robert H. Harris, of Thomas county, is still investigating the caterpillar and hopes before long to have a remedy for the pest. When he gets through with this business a trust that he will turn in and marry Jim Triplett off to somebody.

—The farmers in the southern portion of the state are importing field hands from Florida. This is a national outrage. It is a step to reduce the republican vote in a state to figures. Will Mr. Teller, with his characteristic energy, please call the attention of the boys patriots to this cunning project.

—Mr. W. D. Sullivan, the editor of the Crawfordville Democrat, was in Atlanta last week. We endeavored to mention the fact at the time, but the remorseless man of the shooting-stick and mallet wanted to have a private correspondence to himself, there was enough matter on the floor for two Constitutions all fifteen columns. At the same time, Sullivan, the Advertiser. As there will be a vacancy at West Point to be filled from the second congressional district of Georgia, Hon. W. E. Smith has announced that the competitive examination of candidates for the appointment will take place in Albany on Saturday, the 22nd of March next. Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 22. Captain Underwood appointed the following gentlemen as the examining board: Rev. T. G. Duggan, Rev. W. B. Bennett, Professor O. D. Scott, of Thomasville, Mr. McGill, of Decatur, and Hon. Robert Fielder, of Randolph. Associate Attfield, Crom- [illegible] Albany.

—Mr. Joseph Hall has returned to the city, which was to have been on the 12th instant, but which will be on to-morrow, has been postponed indefinitely, Judge Simmons finding it impossible to dispose of the case at the time. It is understood the selection of another day is by the agreement of counsel on both sides. C. F. Crisp, of Americus, and Judge Crisp's presiding in the case. We understand now the complainants withdraw the charges against Judge Crisp's presiding in the case only sit in the case by the consent of all that consent dissolved the case back in the Superior court, however, Sumter county, and it will be necessary to hear the case before Judge Simmons re-[illegible] yesterday afternoon, but that place to-morrow morning. The case will be continued on both sides [illegible] with Judge Simmons. [illegible] it would not be possible [illegible] a hearing before the [illegible] defendants claim to be [illegible] expected to be heard [illegible] argument.

—Mr. Choice: From Mr. J. A. [illegible] Italian [illegible] of [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5⅝d: in New York at 9⅝c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, areas of rain with easterly to southerly winds, shifting to southwest to northwest, with slight changes in temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 17, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.00	36	90	N. E.	Gent	.51	L't r'n.
Augusta	30.02	40	91	N. E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Savannah	29 98	48	88	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30 09	72	80	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.19	50	50	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	30.21	50	72	N.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.20	36	71	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.04	53	77	N.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.02	50	77	N.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.02	54	86	N.	Gent	.01	L't r'n.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 17, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.04	33	80	E.	Brisk	.00	L't rain.
11:31	29.99	36	80	E.	Fresh.	.00	L't rain.
2 p. m.	29.95	36	90	E.	Fresh.	.00	L't rain.
4:06	29.90	37	90	N. E.	Fresh.	.88	L't rain.
9 p. m.	29.99	35	90	N. E.	Fresh.	.90	L't rain.
10:31 "	30.00	36	90	N. E.	Gentle	.51	L't rain.

Mean daily bar.....29.994 | Maximum ther.....39
Mean daily ther.....35.75 | Minimum ther.....32
Mean daily humid. 89.6 | Total rainfall.....1.75

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

CRAIGE & CO
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FOR THE
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THE ONLY
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409 mar24 dtf oct23

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d1m

The Constitution.
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The days are rapidly lengthening.

—The average collector kept in doors yesterday.

—Plenty of delicious venison on the market.

—Lent begins February 26, one week from Wednesday.

—The trees are com encing to put forth their leaves.

—Valentine parties were all the go last Friday night.

—Broad is the way that leadeth to THE CONSTITUTION office.

—The hotels were never more crowded than they are at present.

—A grand masquerade ball, it is said, will soon come off in Atlanta.

—The street brigade were not at work yesterday on account of the weather.

—The sidewalks are being rapidly cleared of all obstructions by the police.

—The hotel accommodations of Atlanta are the best that can be found in the south.

—Dalton is a favorits resort for the young men of Atlanta on Sunday.

—Out-door pleasures were cut off by the weather yesterday.

—There is a probability that there will be a scrub trotting race at Oglethorpe park soon.

—One of Macon's favorite billiard players is in the city. There is a probability that a match game may be arranged.

—Friday last Augusta had a small snow storm. Why Atlanta has been slighted we can't say.

—A gentleman who was in Macon recently says that the whisky of that city is very large.

—We see several new and very handsome signs going up on the principal streets of Atlanta.

—It is believed by many that it is the fear of obituary poetry which makes death so horrible.

—February 22, Washington's birthday, is the next legal holiday. Will Atlanta observe it?

—Atlanta is a great city for all kinds of game. The restaurants are kept well supplied the entire time.

—So few of our people have a spite against each other, but few cowardly or villainous valentines were sent out.

—Several bad places in the flooring of the passenger depot should be repaired as early as possible before some one gets hurt.

—A leading book-seller informed us yesterday that he had sold 10,000 comic valentines this season, and about $500 worth of fancy valentines at costly prices.

—The ladies could not show themselves yesterday on account of the bad weather, which prevailed throughout the entire day.

—Jim Crawford intends at an early day to get up a fine fox hunt in the vicinity of Atlanta. He says that there are plenty of foxes in this section of the state.

—Bill Moore in the Augusta Evening News says: The wittiest girl in Atlanta is a dashing brunette on Peachtree street, who writes love stories and rides horse back.

—In a trotting race at Savannah recently between Faugha-a-ballagh, owned by Captain M. J. Doyle, of that city, and Hot-Shot, owned by Mr. Chick Anderson, of Marietta, the latter horse was beaten Five heats were trotted before the race was decided.

—Some of the oldest citizens of Atlanta claim that the seasons are changing, that spring is not as mild as in olden days. That those days the gaidens were all planted on February 14, St. Valentine's day; on the 22d of February, the farmers sowed corn, and on March 1st cotton was also put in the ground.

—Mendelssohn Quintette Club. Notwithstanding the gloomy day yesterday most of the seats on the board at Phillips & Crew's for the Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert to-night were taken. The entertainment promises to be the most popular event of the season, and the club will be greeted by a large audience.

—F. S. Chapman, druggist, at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, has always on hand the best and purest drugs, domestic wines and whiskies, perfectly pure. Spices, soaps and toilet articles generally. Prescriptions filled with care and satisfaction guaranteed. A stock of fresh drugs on hand.

Hop and German.

Last night there was an elegant hop and german at the residence of Mr. Perino Brown, on Peachtree street, in honor of his guests, Mrs. Prince and Miss Ingersoll, of Mobile. Though the evening was dismal and forbidding, there was quite a full attendance of ladies and gentlemen, representing the elite of Atlanta society. Square dances were enjoyed, with an occasional waltz, to 11½ o'clock, when the german was called. It was gracefully led by Mr. Clarence Knowles and Mrs. Prince, and was enjoyed by a dozen couples. The many beauty of the dance was finely displayed. The evening passed in such complete enjoyment that the close of its pleasures was the only

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Meeting Last Night.

Las night there was a regular meeting of the general council, at which were present Mayor Calhoun and a full board, except Councilman Flynn. The following business was transacted:

PETITIONS.

Of H. P. Kennedy and others, for remedy to sidewalks on Collins street. Referred to street committee.

Of H. H. Dickson and others, for free license, or reduction of license, to retail pens to Wellborn Dozier. Referred to mayor with power to act.

Of Samuel Hoyt and others, for remedy of sewer on Currier street. Referred to sewer committee.

Of Matt Ryan and others, for removal of gas-lamp in front of No. 79 Whitehall street to a point nearer Mitchell street. Referred to committee on lamps and gas.

Of E. Steinheimer, for conversion of license already paid and not used. Referred to tax committee.

Of John J. Lynch and others, for leave to exhibit goods on sidewalks so as not to obstruct the free passage of pedestrians. Referred to police committee.

Of Jonas Nicks, for retail liquor license. Referred to police committee.

Of Wm. Powers & Son, for right to exhibit carriages and wagons on the street. Referred to ordinance committee

Of Ristine & May, of Knoxville, for exemption from taxation for five years. Referred to tax committee.

Of Charles Pine, for grading at corner of Connelly and Cooper streets. Referred to street committee.

Of Pellegrinni & Castleberry, for payment of bill for piping. Referred to committee on sewers.

Of J. D. Collins, ex-clerk of superior court, for payment of costs due by the city in certain water-works cases. Referred to the auditor.

Of Tom Scott, for renewal of free carpenter license. Granted.

REPORTS.

The finance committee presented the pay roll for the past two weeks. It amounts to $2,631.34. The report was adopted.

The committee on ordinances reported an ordinance regulating solicitation of passengers at passenger depot unless at a regular ticket office, and prescribing penalty for violation thereof.

The ordinance forbids the drumming of passengers under the depot without the consent of all the owners or lessees thereof. The ordinance was read three times.

Alderman Goodwin said he thought the ordinance went too far, and that the city could only regulate the car-shed as to its order or disorder.

Alderman Mitchell spoke on the same line, and read the law restricting the legislative powers of the city. He said the remedy must be sought from the legislature.

Councilman Ellis said he had no doubt of the city's right to do what the ordinance proposed to do. He had heard that there had been disorder there which should be remedied. Hotel keepers are prohibited from drumming under the car-shed, and railroad agents should not be exempt.

Councilman Crew agreed with Alderman Mitchell and Goodwin, and so expressed himself.

A motion to recommit the ordinance was lost on a tie vote, the mayor deciding it.

The ordinance was then put and lost.

The committee on streets and sidewalks reported favorably on petition for crossing opposite Merchants bank. Adopted.

The committee reported favorably on the bid of James Welsh to do the rock work for the present year. Adopted.

The committee on police reported, recommending that communication from board of health be referred to the chief of police with power to act. The communication referred to the sanitary condition of the city during the spring and summer. Adopted.

Favorably on petitions of W. H. Redding, S. Hackett and Thomas Francis. Adopted.

Adversely on petitions of D. S. D. Johnson and D. H. Heath for retail liquor license. Adopted.

The committee reported in favor of granting retail liquor license to Mr. Mike Maher at No. 50 Peachtree street. A counter petition was presented by Mr. Landrum and others, and in their behalf Mr. E. C. McAfee, under a suspension of the rules, addressed the council, giving the reasons why the license should not be granted.

The rules were suspended, and Mr. Maher spoke in his own behalf.

On the adoption of the favorable report, the yeas and nays were called. The yeas were 8 and the nays 4; so the report was adopted.

The committee on tax reported adversely on petition of John Mason for free license to bagatelle table on Marietta street. Adopted.

The committee reported an ordinance amending ordinance on bill posting, to prevent traveling bill posters from escaping license. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

The committee offered an ordinance relative to bar-room between the city limits and the fair grounds. The ordinance requires all such bar-rooms to take out the same license as city bar-rooms, as the city code provides they may be required to do. The ordinance was read three times and adopted.

The committee on relief reported favorably on the petition of Mrs. Connally for free license to keep eating house. Adopted.

The committee reported in favor of paying Dr. J. G. Westmoreland $2.50 for attending patient at station-house. Adopted.

Committee on lamps reported in favor of putting an oil lamp on Moore street. Adopted.

Committee on public buildings and grounds turned over check for $600 from ordinary for rent of part of court-house for 1878.

Committee on printing reported adversely on petition of George Eddleman for purchase by the city of 100 copies of a certain directory.

Favorably on petition of Charles Norton for purchase of certain copies of new city directory so far as relates to the purchase of ten copies. The report was adopted.

The committee on contested cases presented the claim of Colonel P. L. Mynatt for $100 fee in prosecuting the Morris case in 1875. Also, a claim of Colonel Mynatt for $250 in a certain case relative to the water-works. Also, for $100 in another case. The committee stated that claimant would compromise the claims for $100 in addition to check for $150 already passed up in his favor. The council agreed to the terms proposed.

The regular report of H. . TMcDaniel, the city engineer, was read and received.

The council then adjourned.

POLICE POINTS.

—A policeman is detailed to do special duty at the Kimball house on Sunday.

—Up to a late hour last night nothing new had been reported at the station-house, and only two city cases had been made.

—Several days during last week Alderman Castleberry presided in the recorder's court.

—Recorder Milledge, having returned to the city from his recent trip to Florida, presided at the police court yesterday morning with his usual dignity.

—Policeman Dick Haynes is still confined to his house, and will probably not be able to return to his duties for some weeks to come.

—Policeman Porter, at the union passenger depot, is a most efficient officer, and attends to his duties satisfactorily to everyone.

—Chicken-thieves are not as numerous now as they were several months ago. It is thought that the police have about broken up the gang that has infested the city for some time past.

—The total sum of money received for fines in the recorder's court yesterday morning was $5. The attendance was much smaller than it usually is on Monday morning.

—Henry Williams, alias Henry Brown, was arrested by Officer Pines yesterday morning upon a charge of larceny. Later in the day a preliminary trial was held and the defendant committed to jail to await trial in the city court.

—The new corral, in which it is proposed to work the convicts from the recorder's chain-gang, will be commenced this week. In about ten days it is thought that everything will be completed and the hands put to work in their new field of operations.

—Complaints are being lodged at the station-house daily by citizens who have had the misfortune to lose their overcoats. During last week nearly a dozen overcoats were stolen from the hallways of residences in various portions of the city.

—About forty policemen are to be elected in March, and up to the present date nearly one hundred and fifty applicants have filed their applications for membership of the police force. It looks as though some of those who are applying will get left.

—The overseers of the recorder's court chain-gangs nave been sworn in as regular policemen, and are now authorized to make the arrest of all parties whom they may come up with who violate any of the ordinances of the city.

—Mr. Joseph Chenet, agent of the Swedish Lady quintette, is in the city making the

The Late John Peel.

By the death of Mr. John Peel, which occurred at his residence in this city some days since, Atlanta has been deprived of one of her noblest citizens. Mr. John Peel was born in Jefferson county, where he lived until he had almost reached the age of manhood. He then removed to Atlanta, and up to the day of his death he had been a resident of this city for twenty-six years. He was always known as an active, enterprising citizen, always ready to embark in any undertaking that would be of benefit to the home of his adoption. One of the most noticeable characteristics of his life, which were visible to every one, was his desire to do acts of charity. He never failed to respond when called upon, and on frequent occasions he was known to subscribe for charitable purposes unsolicited.

Mr. Peel was a worthy, reliable and conscientious gentleman, and as a consequence had many true friends. From the day that he first came to Atlanta up to the hour of his death, he was loved by many and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Peel, soon after coming to Atlanta, engaged in business He opened probably the first bakery that Atlanta ever had upon the lot where now stands his former place of business. His pluck and energy soon prompted him to open an eating house in connection with his baking establishment. This he did, and up to the day of his death he managed a fine business most successfully. The line in which he was engaged caused him almost continually to be called upon for charity. It seemed to give him pleasure to respond and his generosity was frequently unbounded. It is safe to say that he never turned away from his door a hungry person during the twenty-six years he was in business in Atlanta.

Among the numerous good traits of character, it can be truthfully said that Mr. Peel was noted far and wide for his steady habits and fine business qualifications. His death was from an attack of rheumatism of the heart. He was ill only a few weeks, and died a firm believer in Christianity. He leaves a wife and family, besides a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, to mourn his untimely demise. These few lines are written by

A FRIEND.

College Celebrations.

We have received a beautiful and ornate engraved invitation to attend the celebration of Washington's birthday by the Few Literary society of Emory college, Oxford, Ga., which will occur at the Few hall, February 20th, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Mr. W. R. Hoyt, son of S. B. Hoyt, of Atlanta, is the chosen orator for the occasion. He is a young man of brilliant talents, and will do himself honor. This society has celebrated Washington's birthday for many years past. The position of orator on this occasion is one of the highest honors in the reach of an Emory college student.

We have also received an invitation to attend the anniversary celebration of the Phi Gamma Literary society of Emory college. The celebration will occur in the hall of the society on the 8th of March, at 10½ o'clock a. m. Mr. William W. Seals, of West Point, is the anniversarian elect. The invitations are beautifully engraved with a fac simile of the society badge at the top. The occasion will doubtless be very pleasant.

The Mendelssohn Quintette.

To-night the famous Boston Mendelssohn quintette will play at the opera-house. Already the board is well filled with reserved seats and a good audience seems a certainty. The club recently played in Columbia and captured the critic of the Register who writes as follows:

"The Mendelssohns were glorious last night, and the only regret of the evening was that the house was not filled from bottom to top. We seize gladly this opportunity to sound the praises of this splendid musical association, so that the citizens of our sister cities, wherever they may go may take advantage of the entertainments of this array of musical genius, unsurpassed in the country. We feel we cannot say too much for this club.

"The personnel of the club is one calculated to invite the greatest respect, and as we sat down to listen to the floods of music that came over us, we confess ourselves overwhelmed and came away vanquished."

A Successful House.

The National hotel, of Dalton, has had the honor of living down all opposition, and is now the only hotel there. Under the proprietorship of Mr. J. Q. A. Lewis, this house has won a wide fame. It is always kept well supplied with all that can make guests comfortable. It is the regular eating house for trains on the Western and Atlantic railroad. Mr. Will Lewis, who is so well known to the traveling public, has charge of the office. Dalton is fortunate in having such a hotel with such a clever management.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. W. O. Holman, of Macon, is in the city.

—Judge D. B. Harrell, of Webster county, is in the city.

—Mr. W. E. McAndrews, of Macon, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. J. W. Sampson, of Social Circle, was in the city yesterday.

—Judge W. J. Whaling and wife, of Chicago, are visiting the city.

—Hon. John H. Pate, of Hawkinsville, Ga., is in the city on a short visit.

—Miss Barbara Kennedy, of Atlanta, is visiting the Misses Farrer at Albany.

—Miss Hattie Fears, of this city, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elward Schaefer, at Toccoa City.

—Colonel F. D. Dismuke, solicitor-general of the Flint circuit, is in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Mr. Smith Clayton expects to visit Griffin soon and deliver his lecture of "Closer to my bosom come."

—Wilhelmj Moore, of the Augusta Evening News, spent Sunday in Atlanta with his numerous friends.

—Hon. Augustus Reese, of Madison, is in the city in attendance upon the supreme court.

—General M. S. Littlefield, of Jacksonville, is visiting Atlanta. During his stay here he will the guest of the Kimball.

—Mr. Manley, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday purchasing a car-load of mules for the live stock trade of that city.

—Mr. D. C. McPhee returned to Atlanta yesterday from Macon, where he has been on a visit of several weeks.

—Miss Bessie Fitzsimons, of Atlanta, who has been spending a few days in Augusta, returned home yesterday.

—Mr. Wm. Clifford Neff, of Cincinnati who is going to erect the new ice factory in West End, arrived in the city last night.

—Mr. James Hunter and Mr. Tom Egleston received the two handsomest valentines delivered through the Atlanta postoffice.

—Mrs. Etta Knowles, of the Mendelssohn company, was presented with a handsome basket of flowers at Augusta recently by the Clinch Rifles, of that city.

—One of the new features of Billy Emerson's minstrel peforming is to present each person in the audience with a sheet of music.

—The Jacksonville Sun and Press of the 15th instant says: N. P. T. Finch, of THE CONSTITUTION, was a passenger by the Secret yesterday.

—Major J. C. Andrews, passenger agent of the Kennesaw route, with headquarters at New Orleans, was in the city last week on a brief visit.

—Mrs. E. C. Peters returned yesterday from Macon, Ga., accompanied by Miss Sallie Snider, who will remain in this city for several weeks, the guest of Mrs. Peters at the Kimball.

—Mr. Joe Goodnow has accepted a position in the Atlanta post-office. He is back at his old post and his many friends are glad to see his pleasant face through the window.

—Mr. A. Bumstead, of Springfield, Mass., is in the city, the guest of Mr. Otto Braumuller, his son-in-law. He is looking about Atlanta, and if favorably impressed, may settle here. We hope to have him among us.

—Darien Gazette: It is said that Colonel Joel C. Harris, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, will deliver an address before the press convention in Cartersville in May. It will be a rare treat, and we hope Harris will not disappoint the gang.

—Mr. Sam. Martin, of New York, is visiting Atlanta. Mr. Martin has been for the past six months in Galveston, Texas, where he has been engaged purchasing cotton for the firm of Inman, Swan & Co., of New York.

—Mr. William Hill, of Columbus, has come to Atlanta to make this his home. He will practice law in the office of Major R. J. Moses. Mr. Hill is a young man whose talents fit him for success in the profession he has chosen.

—We were pleased to meet on our streets yesterday our friend, Mr. Jno. J. McDaniel. We are always glad to behold his pleasant face. He was formerly one of our most popular merchants, but for the past two years has been representing the Kennesaw Mills Co., of our city, as traveling salesman. He is a thoroughly reliable and very energetic business man and we heartily com-

RAIDING THE RANCHES.

Thirty Soiled Doves Come to Grief.

Last night about 11 o'clock a squad of police, commanded by Captain Connolly, raided all of the leading houses of "ill fame" and arrested the inmates. Some of the men were stationed at each entrance of the houses to prevent any from escaping. The total number of women who were arrested is about thirty. They were served with notices to appear before the recorder this morning. We could not learn of any reason why the raid was made. The police say they received orders to "pull" the houses, and are only acting under orders. It is thought that there will not be any parade of the danies in court this morning, as it was pretty generally understood last night that the fines, whatever they may be, will be promptly paid before court convenes in session.

A Match Game of Billiards To-Night.

Several days since a match game of billiards was arranged and played at the Kimball house between Mr. Charles Pemberton and Mr. Kelly Bonnell, two of the best amateur billiardists of this city. The game, which was one of four balls for 200 points, resulted in a victory for Mr. Pemberton. A day or two after this another match game was arranged to be played by these gentlemen. The game, however, was not played for the reason that Mr. Pemberton was taken sick and was confined to his bed for several days. Mr. Pemberton having recovered, it is now announced that the game will take place this evening at the Kimball house billiard saloon, and will be called at 7:30 o'clock. The contest will be the same as before, with the exception of the result which is, of course, unknown. It will be a game of four balls for 200 points. The contestants were handling their pet cues last evening, and the game will, in all probability, be more interesting than the initial one.

The Lady Quartette.

We had the pleasure of a call last evening from Mr. Joseph Cherel, press agent of Meshler's Swedish Lady Quartette, billed to appear at DeGive's opera house February 24th and 25th. This quartette is one of the finest now upon the road, and has met with much success. This is their first tour through the south, and so far the press has given them much favorable comment. The Brooklyn Daily Eagle has the following short but strong notice:

A large and fashionable audience gathered in Plymouth church last evening. At the close of the first song by the Swedish Ladies' Quartette they received a perfect torrent of spontaneous applause, and continued until an encore was granted. The triumph was most signal and complete, and the audience was reluctant to let them go.

A New Bakery.

Mr. Noble C. Williams has opened a bakery in connection with his grocery store, No. 50 Peachtree street. He has procured the services of one of the most experienced bakers in the south, and proposes to make only the best quality of breads and pastry. Yesterday he sent to the office of THE CONSTITUTION a handsome loaf of bread steaming hot, which was some of the first that had been made at his bakery. The loaf is a fair sample of the quality that he intends to send to his customers. It could have been seen at our office yesterday, but it can't now. The best grade of flour will be used, and every effort will be made to please every one.

Kate Claxton.

This morning the sale of reserved seats for Kate Claxton will begin at Phillips & Crew's, Wednesday night she will open here in "The Double Marriage," a play full of interest and sensation. Thursday night she will appear in one of her popular plays not yet announced. Miss Claxton is said to be one of the most brilliant of American actresses. In the elegance and taste of her toilettes she is notable. Her tour of the south has been very successful, and she will probably find a a complimantary reception in Atlanta. General admission will be $1; reserved seats 25 cents extra; gallery 50 cents.

Professor Orr's Lecture To-Night.

All of our citizens who take an interest in the subject of popular education should attend at the hall of the Scientific association to-night, corner Broad and Marietta streets, to hear Professor Orr, our state school commissioner, who is to deliver his admirable lecture upon "The Needs of Education in the South." It is an admirable address and will please and instruct all who attend.

A Dull Day.

Yesterday was a model day for dullness. The pouring rain and cold winds kept the streets empty from morning to night. Retail business was almost at zero. Everything was quiet and gloomy. News was scarce, and the reporter returned from a long tramp about the city wet and discouraged, such days put all mankind in bad spirits and bring confusion to the average item-seeker.

DECATUR DOTS.

—Atlanta still keeps our visiting belles.

—The weather is bad enough to admit an original comment. It has no probabilities.

—A dramatic entertainment is spoken of at an early day by the Avon club.

—Colds are the vainest things in our community. They blow their own trumpets everywhere.

—Mr. Bachman, the evangelist, of Tennessee, is to begin a series of meetings here to-night, if the elements do not prevent.

—Hon. M. A. Candler is expected home in a few weeks. The friends are legion who will be glad to see him.

—A Decatur man attended the Diplomacy matinee Saturday afternoon, but came home far more delighted with the wonderful exploits of the man who eat burning cotton on Marietta street.

—Upon a closer acquaintance we are constrained to remark that the Shakspearean club is not composed of so mature an element of our femine society as we had supposed; neither is it spelled with two b's, as your intelligent compositor seems defiantly determined to believe. It is rather a variety bouquet of full blown flowers, sprinkled here and there with some of the freshest, fairest rose-buds of our society garden.

Special to Ham Dealers and Consumers.

As there are many inferior and common sweet-pickle hams being palmed off as genuine sugar-cured, we have thought best to warn dealers and consumer against the imposition, and at the same time call attention to our famous

MAGNOLIA HAMS,

regarding the excellence of which there can be no question. For sixteen years they have been subjected to the severest tests in all climates, and have attained the highest reputation wherever used. Like everything of really superior quality, they have steadily and firmly grown in favor, and now our warmest competitors are almost ready to concede the superiority of which the general public has long since been aware.

From a cure of 7,500 hams in 1863 they have annually increased, and in 1878 the distribution of these hams amounted to 375,000 pieces, the largest cure ever made of strictly winter sugar-cured, canvased hams. Even this unprecedented number was not equal to the demand.

We cure under what we con ider the best formula known, and with the purest and most expensive ingredients. No expense is spared in handling, and everything is done known to the ham-curers' art to render them absolutely perfect. They are cut in the interest of the consumer, avoiding all waste; cured uniformly, and are just as represented—the perfection of sugar-cured hams. That there can be no doubt as to their quality, we, with entire confidence, guarantee them to be unsurpassed in cut, cure, delicacy of flavor and style of package by any hams in the world. We believe them without equal, and the universal favor with which they have been accepted would justify this conclusion. There is no economy to either the dealer or consumer in using the cheaply cured imitations when at a shade higher price the MAGNOLIA can be obtained.

We do not pretend to compete in price with the poor grades that, with high-sounding names and flaming labels, are being pressed on Southern buyers, for we cannot furnish a choice article at the price of cheaply and carelessly cured meats; but we say to all who appreciate a real delicacy, that, quality considered, even at a considerably higher figure, MAGNOLIAS are actually the cheapest. The dealer who sells Magnolias will find them more ready sale. The consumer is compensated in the excellence of flavor. Dealers can order them direct from us through Fears & Jones, Atlanta, Ga., and always at as low prices as such cure can be furnished. Consumers may prevent their grocers furnishing them poor hams at full prices, as many are inclined to do, by calling for MAGNOLIAS, and thereby compelling them to keep the "best, which are always the cheapest."

McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & Co.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1879.
346 feb18 d1m tues fri & wky2t

Yesterday Mr. B. W. Wrenn, received a telegram, stating that his father, who resides at Culpepper, Va., had been stricken with paralysis and was lying very low. We sympathize with him in the sadness this intelligence must have brought with it.

IN AND SPARKS.

DETROIT, February 17.—The democrats in secret caucus, at Lansing to-night, nominated Hon. O. M. Barnes, of Lansing, for United States senator. The nationals also held a secret caucus, and nominated Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks.

NEW YORK, February 18.—The Rev. Dr. Fulton, who was suspended from the Baptist conference for remarks reflecting upon the loyalty of a fellow-member during the late war, to-day sent in a letter of apology, formally withdrawing the words complained of.

BOSTON, February 17.—Robert Carter, a gentleman of large journalistic and literary experience, is dead.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Bishop Foley's illness has taken a more serious turn, and has developed into typhoid fever. The physicians, however, thinks he will recover.

The Pedestrians.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, February 18.—Vanness had at noon to-day accomplished a thousand and thirty-three half miles and Belden one thousand five hundred and forty-eight, in their test of endurance. Last night the latter was under the influence of some opiate injudiciously administered, and but for the prompt attendance of physicians would have had to leave the track.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Madame LaChapelle, at noon yesterday, had walked two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven quarter-miles.

Fully Approved.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 17.—The action of the senate in passing the anti-Chinese bill is favorably noticed by the morning journals at "Sand Lots." A resolution was passed accepting the bill as a partial measure of relief. A Sacramento dispatch says the delegates to the constitutional convention are highly elated by the passage of the bill, and to-morrow resolutions will be adopted requesting the president to approve the bill.

Down the River.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—A dispatch says that Paul Boyton is at Pitusburg waiting for the flow of ice on the Ohio river to become reduced, so as to make a voyage down that stream and the Mississippi river to the gulf of Mexico. It is thought he will be able to start on Thursday next.

Higgins and Elliott.

NEW CASTLE-ON-THE-TYNE, February 17.—The boat race for £400 and the championship of Great Britain, between Higgins and Elliott, took place on the Tyne at this place to-day, and resulted in a victory for Elliott by about three lengths.

An Office Begging.

RALEIGH, February 17.—The late secretary of state, Mr. J. A. Englehard, was buried to-day. The governor has tendered the appointment to Hon. John Manning, of Chatham county, who reserves his answer till to-morrow evening. It is thought he will not accept.

FEARS & JONES,
No. 12 Wall Street,
Provision Brokers.
BONDS AND STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Time Paper Negotiated.
References—BANKERS AND WHOLESALE HOUSES, ATLANTA.
291 feb16 d3t 4th col 4th pg

Her Majesty's Ship "Pinafore."
THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 592 (with Supplement),
ISSUED FEBRUARY 17.

The Supplement will contain—complete—the comic opera, H. M. S., "PINAFORE," now so popular in every town and village all over the country.

No. 593 of THE FIRESIDE COMPANION will contain the opening chapters of the new story, called

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER,

founded upon the popular play of the same name, now running at the Union Square Theater, New York. It will also contain the first installment of James Payn's new story,

UNDER ONE ROOF.

The words and music of some popular Song or Ballad is given away with every number of the paper. THE FIRESIDE COMPANION is for sale by all newsdealears. The subscription price is Three Dollars a year. Address

GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher,
17 to 27 Vandewater St., N. Y.
P. O. Box 3751.
344 feb18 d2t tues thur

—"The Needs of Public Education in the South" is Prof. Orr's subject to-night. Seats free. feb18 d1t

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.

Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 decl-d6m

—Prof. Orr Lectures before the Scientific Association to-night. Admission free. feb18 d1t

Good for a Quarter of a Century.

When the Legislature of Louisiana in 1868 pledged the faith of the State to the preservation of the franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery, it builded better than it knew, for the supreme law of the land, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, has pronounced the dictum that a contract made must be adhered to, and the franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery, with its vast capital of over a million of dollars, must remain for fifteen years yet, until the expiration of the original term. feb18 d&wk1t

—Don't fail to attend Prof. Orr's Lecture to-night at the Hall of the Scientific Association. feb18 d1t

Buy Carmichael's Liver Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

—Do you want an elegant chamber or parlor suit for a reasonable price. Go to P. H. Snook. feb16 2t

Mr. Branson, the best crayon artist in the south, is still with me. We have a number of fine portraits on exhibition at my gallery. Call and see them before giving your orders to others. C. W. MOTES.
301feb16 sun-tues-sat.

The Mysteries of Life.

Prof. Wm. Kluge, Phrenologist, will, Wednesday, February 19th, at 7½ p. m. at Temperance Hall, corner Marietta and Broad streets, Lecture.
Admission, 50 cents.
Prof. Kluge makes accurate Phrenological examinations. Call on him at Fulton House. 600 feb18 d2t

—I have just received two car-loads cheapest walnut furniture ever offered the public. Special bargains in bed lounges.
feb16 2t P. H. SNOOK.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

—Don't fail to see our 40-inch Linen Towels, at 10c.; also, our white Quilts, at 50c., 70c. and $1.00. The biggest bargains can be obtained in Black Goods, Dress Goods and Carpets. FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.
jan26 ditf

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great States man of the South, writes: "I have used Dunrang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.
67 nov3 d&wsmtil julp3

—Merchants, Travelers, Visitors to New York, don't fail to remember that in order to accommodate and save your money, to make war on prices, and to fill the largest Hotel in New York, the Mammoth Grand Central, on Broadway, will hereafter be kept on both the American and European plans. The American plan including meals and lodging $2.50 or $3.00, and the European plan $1.00, and upwards per day. An elegant Restaurant, at moderate prices, is conducted by the Hotel.
143 feb13 d1w thur sat tues

False Economy.

Is it true economy to use cheap, adulterated baking powder, which is highly injurious to health, merely because it is cheap? Common sense and experience say no! Dooley's Yeast Powder, which has been well known for twenty years as an absolutely pure, wholesome, and in every respect reliable article, is within the reach of all those who practice true economy in this respect.

New Bakery.

Mr. Noble C. Williams has opened a bakery in connection with his Family Grocery Store, at No. 50, Peachtree street, and having employed one of the best bakers in the south, he guarantees to bake daily as choice a lot of Bread and Cakes as can be made in the south. He invites all the ladies to call and examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere. feb18 2t.

Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur. 322 feb16 d2t

Snowflakes.

Extra Early Vermonts, Early Goodrich, Peerless, Potatoes of Purest Philadelphia Seed Stock, just received at
MARK W. JOHNSON & Co.'s,
275 feb15 d3t 27 Marietta street.

Doctors Gave Him Up.

Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"
"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"
"Well-a-day! If that is so, I will go this minute and get some for my George. I know hops are good."

Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur. 322 feb16 d2t

LADIES' GOLD OPERA CHAINS.
A large assortment of fancy patterns in NECKLACES: new line ladies' GOLD WATCHES, just received and offered at prices lower than ever before quoted, at
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.,
Jewelers,
34 Whitehall street.
350 jan19 dtf 4th pg

Montevallo Coal. Sciple & Sons, 59 Decatur. 322 feb16 d2t

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Hallman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

KRANICH & BACH, C. L. GORHAM, RAVEN & CO., PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS, unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros.
and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

—CARBOLINE, deodorized extract of Petrolum, is now presented to the public as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced. It performs what others only claim for their preparations. 600 jan2 d&weow 1y 2

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&weIy

General Sherman's Letter.

Extra copies of the paper, containing General Sherman's letter, can be had at THE CONSTITUTION business office, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 5 cents per copy. feb12 dt